FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENT ON REAGAN OPPOSITION TO SPACE ARMS TALKS

LD152122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] A particular children's card game has the lovely name of Cheat. The rules are that every player lays a card face down on the table, and according to his judgement, declares either the true suit or a made up one. The opponent can turn the card over and if the call was not true, the lie turns against its author.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made a similar game his favorite. He answers Soviet proposals for talks on preventing the militarization of space by saying yes, but at the same time he does everything to signify no. An NBC television reporter had not been told the rules of the game and thus unwittingly gave everything away with the words: High representatives of the government have assured NBC that the United States is firmly resolved to carry out antisatellite weapons tests this autumn. If the holding of the Soviet-American talks in Vienna in September are contingent on the banning of these tests, then, as the official representatives announced, there will naturally be no talks.

The children's card game Cheat has its rules, its victors, and its vanquished. However, it is an undignified game for the leader of a world superpower such as the United States, and more than that, it is too hazardous for the world.

ROMANIAN ENVOY ON NATO-PACT MISSILE DISARMAMENT

AU171927 Rome ANSA in English 1918 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, August 17 -- "In one form or another," the other members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact will have to take part in Soviet-American talks on eliminating nuclear missiles from Europe, Romanian Ambassador to Rome Ion Constantinescu said here today.

Addressing a press conference convened for Romania's national holiday, the diplomat suggested that the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-states could be involved in the talks "for example, through a parallel conference" at which the distance between the two sides could be narrowed.

But he made it clear that, in the Romanian view, it is essential to halt the arms, and particularly the nuclear arms race, arguing that the resumption of Soviet-American negotiations must be marked by both sides simultaneously blocking rearmament at present levels.

According to Constantinescu, to resume the negotiations as the Americans continue installing missiles and the Soviet Union pursues it's counter-measures would mean "acting as patron for the extension of nuclear missiles in Europe." Answering reporters' questions, the diplomat said he had "no idea" when Italian Premier Bettino Craxi might visit Romania, "but we want him to come," he added.

On the mines in the Red Sea, he said it was a "very delicate" problem because of the "insecurities it is creating in the world". "The problem is complex and measures taking acount of this are necessary", he added.

The Romanian diplomat also insisted on the need for "ample" Italo-Romanian cooperation to ensure the "economic and social development" of the two peoples and, hence, their independence.

PAPER HOLDS U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR RED SEA MINING

AU181511 Tirana ATA in English 0815 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 18 (ATA) -- In an article about the tense situation full of incidents created in the region of the Red Sea as a result of the explosion of the mines planted deep in its waters, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT stresses among others:

In this dangerous situation prevailing in this region, it is just to raise the question: Who has carried out this criminal act, this flagrant provocation that runs counter to all the international laws and norms adopted and accepted worldwide? In reply to this question, we can raise the old Latin question "quid prodest?" (who profits). Analysing the events taking place in the Red Sea, one draws the conclusion that the laying of the mines is a work of the United States of America. It is already known the American practice of organising provocations in order to step up its military presence and to further escalate the interference, the newspaper underlines. So did they act in 1964 in the Gulf of Tonkin, where the explosion of the mines planted by the Americans themselves served as pretext for the aggression against Vietnam. So did they act also in the case of Nicaragua, where the mine laying technique by CIA is similar to that applied in the Red Sea.

The American mines were laid in order to ensure an American permanent military presence in the Red Sea, so that the USA control all the region, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses. The American imperialists want to legalise publicly their military presence when they hurry and are the first to render their "aid" in clearing the mines, and moreover when they want their fleet to act freely in "clearing" the mines. In this undertaking of dangerous consequences, the USA has on its side some West European countries, which have sent there special units of warships and numerous minesweepers. The U.S. act reminds you of the known saying "the thief calls: catch up the thief".

The American criminal provocation, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, is also in the interest of the Soviet Union, although Moscow poses as being "worried" and utters one or two accusations against Washington. But at the same time, it concentrates its warships in the region to have them as counter reply. In this way, the Red Sea is now a new region of rivalry, interference, of the savage imperialist presence and blackmail of the two superpowers. This has very dangerous and grave consequences for the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the countries and peoples of this region, but for the peoples of the Middle East as well. It affects and infringes also gravely the interests of all the peoples, who cannot sit idle and indifferent towards such pirate-like acts.

AFP: FRG'S STRAUSS PAYS PRIVATE VISIT TO ALBANIA

NC191006 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn, Aug 19 (AFP) -- West German politician Franz Josef Strauss is currently in Albania on a private visit where he is expected to meet with Albanian leader Enver Hoxha, the conservative WELT AM SONNTAG newspaper reported today.

The visit, confirmed by a spokesman for the West German State of Bavaria of which Mr. Strauss is president, is the first by a major Western political figure to Albania, a communist maverick which has lived in near-total isolation since the end of the Second World War.

According to WELT AM SONNTAG, Mr. Strauss is involved in a bid to bring Albania closer to its neighbor Yugoslavia, as a first step in coaxing the two into the Western zone of influence.

Mr. Strauss, who has visited Yugoslavia on numerous occasions over the past few years, plays a major role in West Germany's relations with the Eastern bloc, although he does not have a place in the Federal Government.

He was the architect of a billion mark unconditional loan by a syndicate of West German banks to East Germany last year.

Albania has no diplomatic relations with Bonn, but had maintained ties with East Germany despite a break with the Soviet Union in 1961.

WELT AM SONNTAG said Mr. Strauss entered Albania last week by car, accompanied by his two sons, Max and Franz-Georg, following a visit to Italy and Yugoslavia. He is also to visit Greece before returning to Munich in early September.

PAPER CITED ON ALBANIA WW II AID TO KOSOVO

AU181505 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 18 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Tirana, August 18 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the first shock army corps, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries a article which as far as military aspect is concerned considers the creation of this great partisan formation as the highest stage of the organisation of the Albanian National Liberation Army. Units of this formation liberated the capital and later on the last occupied city, Shkodra. Right after the liberation of Albania, by the decision of the Central Committee of the CP of Albania and on the order of the general commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, two divisions of the National Liberation Army, the Fifth and the Sixth, the article writes, continued to pursue the Hitlerite troops beyond our state borders, in Yugoslavia. They helped not only to liberate their Kosovo brothers, but waging a tit for tat struggle with the Nazi hordes even in other parts of Yugoslavia where hundreds of their comrades laid down their lives, displayed the lofty internationalist spirit the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha has educated them with.

EXCEPTION TAKEN TO REAGAN SPEECH ON YALTA, POLAND

AU182005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Within the framework of his reelection campaign, U.S. President Reagan has delivered another speech in Washington. At the White House, Reagan spoke to a group of Americans of Polish origin and took advantage of this opportunity to question the decisions of the February 1945 Crimean conference of the leaders of the three allied countries, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain. At the same time, he tried to slander the PPR and the Soviet Union. (?Speaking) about the history of Poland and its liberation from the fascist yoke, President Reagan made no mention at all about the liberating mission played by the Soviet and Polish Armies in World War II. As for Reagan's (?alleged) friendship with Poland, as mentioned in his speech, one has to recall the fact that this friendship was expressed by the U.S. Administration's practical actions which, as is known, consisted of a boycott and sanctions against Poland. The United States has and continues to grossly interfere in the domestic affairs of this sovereign state. No matter what they say in Washington in connection with the political reality in postwar Europe, they, including the White House, cannot place in question the decisions of the Crimean conference or the Helsinki Final Act.

REAGAN JOKE ECHOES 'CRUSADE' AGAINST SOCIALISM

AU171937 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, August 17 (BTA) -- "It is difficult to forget the opening words of a television [as received] speech, even if they were meant to be a joke" Mr. Nencho Hranov, BTA political observer writes today in an article published in the VECHERNI NOVINI daily prompted by the nuclear joke of President Reagan. "Because they have been uttered by the state leader of a powerful nuclear state. Because they were aimed at another powerful nuclear state. Because they immediately concern the life and future not only of the Americans but of every man on our planet".

After quoting the words uttered by the President in Santa Barbara, the Bulgarian journalist cites the comments of influential mass media and politicians in the U.S.A. and Western Europe. "The world is greatly alarmed", Mr. Nencho Hranov writes, "because this "joke" of the President is an echo of the aggressive and constant in its anti-Sovietism policy of the present U.S. Government. It is an echo of the crusade against the socialist countries, an echo of unrestrained militarism which finds expression in the largest military budget in the history of the United States and an echo of the theories of "limited nuclear wars" and "preventive nuclear strikes".

Analysing the words of the President on the background of the overall policy of his government directed towards achieving military superiority over the socialist countries, Mr Hranov reaches the conclusion: Washington has no intention of for limiting the threat of a nuclear war -- just like Washington torpedoed the idea of negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. for a peaceful outer space.

The author winds up his commentary with the issue of the responsibility statesmen have for preserving peace in our stormy and troubled nuclear age.

The Soviet Union and its first leader Mr Konstantin Chernenko are an eloquent example in this respect, Mr Nencho Hranov points out, recalling the answer of Mr. Chernenko to the Irish politician Mr. MacBride. But in order to achieve this aim there should be willingness on the other side, on the U.S. side. So far there is no indication that Washington's politicians are aware of their duty before mankind. The "joke" makes this obvious.

CUSTOMS CONTROL PRAISED FOR COMBATING NARCOTICS

AU171947 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA) -- "Bulgaria, which occupies an important crossroads between Asia and Europe, has a very useful part to play in the control of smugglings and in particular of the drug trafficking" -- is what Sir Ronald Radford, K.C.B., M.B.E. told a press conference here. Sir Ronald is the honorary secretary-general of the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), a 95-countries world intergovernmental organisation. Sir Ronald, on his third visit to Bulgaria, was received during his stay by Mr Belcho, Belchev, minister of finance, and held talks with senior officials from the ministry and the General Directorate of Customs and Customs Control.

The guest emphasised that Bulgaria, who was recently reelected to a second mandate in the CCC ruling body, contributes greatly to the successful work of the international organisation both in taking of decisions in principle and in their actual implementation. "I have been always deeply impressed by the technical competence and expertise of Bulgarian officials, by their readiness for useful cooperation and discussion of customs problems. Another indication of Bulgaria's contribution was the organisation in 1981 of the regular CCC session in Varna."

Commenting on the fact that since the beginning of this year alone the Bulgarian customs officers have seized over 92 kg heroin and 52.7 kg morphine base, the guest said, "this is indeed a considerable quantity of narcotics, especially if we bear in mind the huge number of dope doses that were thus prevented from reaching the addicts. Naturally, we do not know what share these 145 kg have in the whole amount of drugs passing through Bulgaria. But as far as I am concerned, I would be very proud if the officials of my service would report such an amount of drugs seized."

Asked about the accustations levelled by certain Western politicians and journalists about Bulgaria's involvement in drug trafficking, Sir Ronald emphasised, "I personally have not a single evidence of such allegations, and I would be amazed if the Bulgarian customs officials would incur such risks in their work. Bulgaria is on the natural route of the drugs -- this is a fact of geography, independent of anybody's will. But to accuse the Bulgarian administration of involvement in such activity -- this is just unrealistic."

In support of this statement the officer from the General Directorate of Customs and Customs Control Teodor Tsvetkov explained that "so far there is not a single case when a Bulgarian national or a Bulgarian motor vehicle has been detained anywhere, in Bulgaria or in any other part of the world, on grounds of involvement or complicity in such trafficking."

When asked if such allegations could be initiated by the smugglers themselves, by way of retaliation on the Bulgarian customs officers for the obstacles they pose to this illegal activity, Sir Ronald said, "I cannot be definite about that, but is quite possible that the authors of such discrediting charges are those affected by the work of the Bulgarian customs authorities. The individuals who keep the drug smuggling in their hands, are very rich and powerful and they would stop short of nothing to get rid of the obstacles in the way of their lethal commodity."

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES LAO DEPUTY PREMIER 16 AUG

AU161635 Sofia BTA in English 1403 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, a Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the Laotian side of the intergovernmental Bulgaro-Laotian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission, who is on holiday in Bulgaria.

Mr Chudomir Aleksanderov and Mr Sali Vongkhamsao informed each other of the tasks being resolved by the peoples of Bulgaria and Laos in fulfilment of the party plans for the two countries' socio-economic development.

Special importance was attached to the fulfilment of the decisions made during the recent visit of Mr Grisha Filipov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The further extending of bilateral cooperation in farming and the forest economy as well as the participation of Bulgarian specialists in researching into the ores and minerals of Laos was discussed.

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES 17 AUGUST

AU191726 Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 17 (BTA) -- A delegation of GDR jurists, led by Mr. Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice, arrived here today on a several-day visit at the invitation of Mrs. Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice.

The talks are to exchange experience and to discuss the possibilities for furthering and broadening bilateral cooperation.

Visits Burgas Okrug

AU192033 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] A GDR delegation led by Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy premier and minister of justice, visited Burgas Okrug. At the Sunny Coast tourist complex, a working meeting took place at which experience was exchanged on some topical judicial issues during the period of the construction of the developed socialist society.

Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice; and Ivan Velinov, chairman of the Supreme Court, took part in the meeting.

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES TASS DIRECTOR LOSEV

AU191940 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 19 Aug 84

["Bulgaria-USSR: Cooperation in Mass Communication" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 19 (BTA) -- Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received today Mr Sergey Losev, director general of the TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF THE SOVIET UNION, who is visiting this country at the invitation of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

They discussed the development in scope and depth of the cooperation in the sphere of mass communication and propaganda.

They examined the possibility of using new forms in the exchange of information, which will help acquaint the public in both countries in an ever more comprehensively way with the all-round successes scored by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in their socio-economic development and with the working people's socialist mode of living.

Taking part in the meeting, which passed in cordial comradely atmosphere, was Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER AUBERT ARRIVES ON VISIT

Meets With Mladenov

AU181818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Pierre Aubert, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, has arrived in Bulgaria on an official visit. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Later today, a meeting between Comrade Petur Mladenov and Pierre Aubert took place at the Boyana Residence. The two foreign ministers mainly focused their attention on the state and future of relations in Europe and throughout the world. The great danger threatening world peace was unanimously emphasized, and it was also stressed that it is necessary to undertake effective and prompt measures for eliminating this danger, for disarmament and for strengthening confidence and security. Petur Mladenov and Pierre Aubert discussed various specific aspects of the present international situation and of relations with the West. They also talked about possible paths to improving these relations.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

Continues Official Talks

AU192008 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA) -- Today is the second day of talks between Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and M. Pierre Aubert, member of the Federal Council and head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department of the Swiss Confederation, who is currently paying an official visit to Bulgaria. They focused their attention both on the bilateral contacts and on the strained international situation.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Pierre Aubert thoroughly analysed the bilateral relations and arrived at the conclusion that they are being successfully promoted in the interest of both countries. The two ministers pointed out that the contacts between Bulgaria and Switzerland are not encumbered by any bilateral problems and the two countries persist in their cooperation despite the current complicated international situation.

The two ministers were unanimous in their opinion that the bilateral political dialogue is of markedly positive impact, evidenced by the already exchanged state visits on foreign ministers level and the established contacts between members of the governments and other senior officials. Both sides consider it desirable that these political meetings should continue in the future, too, that the reciprocal visits of cabinet members should be activated alongside with the contacts between trade union, youth, women's and other public organizations.

An emphasis was laid in the talks on the willingness for proceeding with the already established practice of consultations between the two countries' foreign affairs departments. They also considered the possibilities for expanding the bilateral contractual and legal basis.

Another indication of the desire for continued political dialogue is the invitation which M. Pierre Aubert extended to Mr Petur Mladenov to pay an official visit to Switzerland. The invitation was accepted.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the promotion of cooperation in the spheres of economy, science and technology. They paid particular attention to the progress in reciprocal trade. Over the last five years Bulgaria has emerged as the second largest East European trading partner of Switzerland.

The hope was expressed that the Bulgaro-Swiss Chamber of Commerce will have an essential part to play in the further expansion of bilateral economic contacts. Among the first steps of the chamber, which was set up in February this year, are the Days of Switzerland in Bulgaria, due in October, and a similar Bulgaria event in Basle scheduled for 1985.

The need was emphasised for concluding the talks on an investments agreement.

Mr Petur Mladenov and M. Pierre Aubert put high the cultural exchange between the two countries.

Resuming the talks, which they opened yesterday, the minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and the head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department of the Swiss Confederation paid special attention to the international situation.

They made a detailed analysis of the already concluded two sessions of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe. They emphasised that the lack of substantial progress in the Swedish capital reflects the present deterioration of the international situation. At the same time, the two ministers indicated that progress at the conference would have favourable impact on the overall state of international relations. They exchanged views on the necessary procedures in the discussion of problems at the next session, due in September.

M. Pierre Aubert emphasised his country's desire to make a positive contribution to the work of the Stockholm conference. He said that it is Switzerland's desire that concrete confidence-building measures should be endorsed, to be relevant in military respect and to be politically binding.

Mr. Petur Mladenov reiterated Bulgaria's stand that concrete measures should be adopted in Stockholm, including such in the military sphere, to be verifiable and in compliance with the mandate of the conference. These measures should help build confidence and prevent the interference in the internal affairs of independent states or their use to the detriment of the countries' security.

Led by their desire that the measures should not be confined to the military sphere alone, but should comprise a whole package of military-political and legal provisions, the Warsaw Treaty member countries have come up with a number of concrete initiatives: for concluding a treaty on the non-use of force and on peaceful relations, on the removal of chemical weapons from Europe, and others in the same vein, the Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out. The Warsaw Treaty is not after advantages; its sole requirement is parity and equal security, which is a just demand.

On his part, M. Pierre Aubert said that Switzerland is not against such treaty on the non-use of force. He added, however, that in his opinion such treaty should be complemented by agreements on the peaceful settlement of disputes. Switzerland has made proposals to this effect.

Mr Petur Mladenov agreed in principle with the stand of his counterpart, but he emphasised that the two issues should be considered parallelly, [as received] without binding their solution.

Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs stressed that the current international situation is complicated but not hopeless. He expressed his hope that at the Stockholm conference, as they did in Madrid, the neutral and the non-aligned countries will play a positive role for the convergence of the different stands.

The Swiss diplomatic chief underlined that his country attaches particular importance indeed to the forum in the Swedish capital. Relevant to it will be the forthcoming important international meetings in Ottawa in 1985 and in Bern in 1986.

M. Pierre Aubert professed marked interest in the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Mr Petur Mladenov briefed his guest in detail on the concrete progress of this issue, as well as on the arguments in favour of the need to establish such a zone, which would strengthen confidence and security and would be a step forward on the road to disarmament. Mr Petur Mladenov and M. Pierre Aubert started their diccussion of the situation in certian "hot spots" on the planet: the Middle East crisis, the Iran-Iraq war, etc.

Tommorrow they will continue their talks on the international situation.

Received by Aleksandrov

AU192013 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA) -- Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today M. Pierre Aubert, member of the Federal Council and head of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department of the Swiss Confederation, who is on an official visit here.

In a friendly talk they discussed the cooperation between Bulgaria and Switzerland in various spheres. They arrived at the conclusion that there are still untapped resources for economic interaction.

The two sides voiced concern over the strained world situation. They emphasised the mutual desire to persist in their contribution to understanding and the relaxation of international relations, for disarmament.

BALEV RECEIVES PCI'S BARCA IN VARNA 18 AUG

AU181852 Sofia BTA in English 1818 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Verna, August 18 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today with Sr Luciano Barcan, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, who is holidaying in this country.

Mr Milko Balev and Sr. Luciano Barca briefed each other on the two parties' activities and exchanged views on topical international issues and on aspects of the communist movement.

They reiterated the mutual desire for promoting the friendly relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party for the sake of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, in the interest of friendship between the Bulgarian and the Italian peoples and of fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy.

YOTOV RECEIVES BELGIAN CP NATIONAL SECRETARY

AU181651 Sofia BTA in English 1623 GMT 18 Aug 84

["Confrontation Must Be Checked" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 18 (BTA) -- Mr Yordan Yotov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and editor-in-chief of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper, received Mr Jan Debrouwere, Politburo member and national secretary of the CC of the Belgian Communist Party, who is holidaying in this country.

The two party functionaries voiced their serious concern over the deterioration of the international situation through the fault of the U.S. militaristic line and as a result of the deployment of American nuclear missiles in certain West European countries. They stressed that the most important task now is the taking of concrete and effective measures to curb the arms race, to terminate the confrontation and to turn the world back to the equitable dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation among the countries of different social systems. Emphasis was laid on the significant part that the worldwide swelling anti-war and anti-missile movement can play.

The Belgian Communist Party attached particular importance to the immediate freeze of the further deployment of nuclear missiles as a first step towards their complete removal from European territory. Mr Jan Debrouwere was especially interested in Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans and noted the signifiance of this country's efforts towards turning this region into a nuclear-free zone of good neighbourly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MALDIVES

AU161524 Sofia BTA in English 1321 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 16 (BTA) -- The Government of Bulgaria and the Government of the Republic of the Maldives have agreed upon establishing diplomatic relations on the level of embassies led by the principles of peaceful co-existence and by the wish to promote mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of equal rights.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS TRAYKOV STATUE UNVEILING 17 AUG

AU171807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] On the occasion of the commissioning of the Georgi Traykov Memorial House, a meeting took place today in the city named after him. The working people of the conurbation system very cordially greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The celebration was attended by secretaries and members of the BZNS Permanent Board, leaders of the Varna Okrug and the conurbation system, and many guests.

Comrade Petur Tanchev spoke on the life and deeds of the noted figure of the BZNS, Georgi Traykov, on the unity of Communists and organized agrarians, and on the leading role of the BCP in constructing the developed socialist society. He pointed out that now, shoulder to shoulder, Communists and organized agrarians, in fraternal cooperation and unity of action, are making their worthy contribution to the April construction of Socialist Bulgaria. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Petur Tanchev unveiled a bust of Georgi Traykov.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 12-18 AUGUST

AU182019 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 12 to 18 August, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited industrial and agricultural plants in Ruse Okrug (1730 GMT 13 August). Obnyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and minister of machine building and electronics, together with Stoyan Mikhaylov and Vasil Tsanov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, attended the funeral of Professor Panayot Gindev in Sofia (1730 GMT 13 August). Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, met in Sofia former fighters against fascism and capitalism from Pleven Okrug residing in Sofia (1930 GMT 17 August).

NEW PIECE-WORK PLAN SLATED FOR AGRICULTURE

AU170745 Sofia BTA in English 0628 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 17 (BTA) -- Both at the national BCP conference on quality /March 1984/ and at the national meeting on agriculture held on August 10 in Varna, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized the necessity of wider application of the piece-work principle in the branch. As a form of organisation and remuneration for labour, it helps attain a fuller and more consistent application of the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of the work done. The fairly great experience gathered in applying piece-work in the Bulgarian agriculture definitely confirmed its economic and social efficiency. Nevertheless, for the time being its transfer into practice is still rather slow. At many places it is mainly adopted as individual- and family-based, underestimating the crucial role of the collective forms -- the brigade and group piece-work. Not everywhere the system is connected with the consistent application of the internal cost-effect system, with the end results in production.

All this necessitates a new approach in implementing the piece work principle, with the stress laid on the brigade one. Good results were obtained in two of its forms. In the first one the principle is applied for the whole brigade, the payment being effected according to piece-work rates for the end product approved by decisions of the brigade members. In the second form the basic unit for the application of the brigade piece-work are the sections and groups specialized in growing specific crops together with the land, equipment etc attached to them. This form is applied mainly in the large complex brigades. The wide-scale application of these two forms does not at all mean any restricting of the family and small-group piece-work, especially within the brigades and the groups. On the contrary, it will continue to be extended, especially in the labour-consuming productions -- vegetables, tobacco, orchards and vineyards, sheep-breeding. Of particular importance is the closest linking of the piece-work principle with the internal cost-effect system which in this way can reach every single section and group, every individual, based on mutual interest. The successful implementation of the system demands the consistent application of the economic methods of management of the brigade terms. This means, in the first place, to base the economic and organisational relations between the leaders of the agro-industrial complex and the respective brigade on specific contracts. In order to apply the brigade piece-work consistently, it is necessary to introduce piece-work payment also for the leaders and specialists in the brigades in order to stimulate their interest in the final production results.

CORRECTION: ARRIVAL OF SOVIET SHIPS IN VARNA

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Soviet Ships in Varna To Join Celebration," published in the 15 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 3, replacing third paragraph: Vice Admiral Fedor Savel'yev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian Navy, as well as Yuriy Kuteynikov, consul at the USSR Consultate General in Varna, were also among those present. (correcting name, supplying dropped line)

REAGAN 'JOKE' WORRIES MOST AMERICANS, WORLD

AU171155 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 84 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in the "Note" column: "The Shivers"]

[Text] The world has already had several occasions to wonder at the imprudent, even charlatan, statements made by American President Reagan in regard to the most vital issue, the preservation of peace. His performance in front of the television cameras and radio at his California ranch last Sunday [12 August] would truly suit a nerve-racking dime novel were it not for the fact that the issue in question is so serious. Most Americans, and a major part of world public opinion, were in fact, truly shaken by the President's statement before the microphones, in which he was pleased to announce to his "dear fellow citizens" that he had "signed a law outlawing Russia forever" and that "we are going to start bombing in 5 minutes."

The White House is now papering over this off-hand nonsense voiced by the President as a "joke during a voice test." But is this really true? Numerous politicians, scientists, and soldiers are currently dealing with the question of how to prevent the possibility of a war breaking out by chance. Are those worries to be intensified now by fear that war could break out at random as a joke for the American President's entertainment? In face, by his uncouth joke, Reagan has merely once again revealed the fixation of his subconscious, the point around which his thoughts revolve.

The lighthearted way in which Reagan joked about a "war declaration" is dangerous. In fact, according to the reports of Western agencies, Reagan's "joke" was broadcast by two American radio stations, and many Americans literally "got the shivers" listening to it. Will he not try some time, as a "joke," to push the famous button for launching real missiles? That is what many people are asking. And quite rightly so, But as follows from incoming reports, uncomfortable shivers are also being felt by those Western politicans who realize where such a lack of seriousness, such recklessness, could lead the world.

More Than Social Clumsiness

LD181102 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Commentary by Vaclav Kvasnicka]

[Text] I quote: My fellow Americans I am pleased to inform you that I signed legislation which will outlaw Russia from the world forever. We shall start bombing in 5 minutes. These words of the U.S. President, which filled the air a week ago due to two U.S. radio stations, greatly shocked the world. They unfavorably affected the wholewide political climate. They evoked an unprecedented and quite spontaneous shower of criticism on the residence of the supreme U.S. representative.

In last few years, the United States has had no luck with its Presidents. Reagan's predecessor Carter also had the ability to get himself into a mess. For example, during his visit to India, he whispered to his companions during the address of the Indian Premier: "If this idiot turns up in Washington, we'll show him." Sensitive microphones brought this to the ears of the world.

But what Reagan did a week ago cannot be described as simple social clumsiness. This was much more significant. The whole world realized that.

It realized that Reagan was only voicing his thoughts and intentions. The world has never had a great deal of trust in Reagan; even his closest allies discreetly expressed their embarrassment over his ability as a statesman and, primarily, over his unpredictability. Now they have proof that they are siding with a man able to drag them and the whole world to the abyss. The realization was a huge shock to Europe, in particular, in those parts to which the United States is now transferring new nulcear missiles aimed at the USSR and the other socialist states.

Perhaps Reagan still has not realized what he has caused by his aggressive comment against the USSR. Perhaps he cannot quite grasp that it has very sensitively marked the overall atmosphers in the world, in particular in Europe, which he sees as the stage for eventual thermonuclear war.

Even people who tried to find excuses for Reagan's [word indistinct] and even those people who made decisions to suit him and saw him at most as a sort of theatrical fool suddenly ask themselves: Could it really happenone day that in anti-Soviet madness and anticommunist blindness, he would press the nuclear button, put his mad destructive force into motion, and thus destroy the world?

It took Reagan's administration 5 full days to make an official statement on Reagan's comment. They have done so in a rather typical manner, accusing the USSR of blowing up and overdoing the whole affair. They forgot that Reagan's comment, made a week ago, is condemned by the whole world. The Bonn government also distanced itself from it. The XINHUA press agency said that the White House is generally condemned for Reagan's words. This means that the official statement of Reagan's administration about the extreme comments of the White House chief is not quite clear of anti-Sovietism either. Reagan's anti-Sovietism, along with the continuous armament fever and superpower chauvinism of Washington, represents the most serious threat to world peace today.

Nor was this unpleasant impression wiped out by the recent summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The opposite is more likely. As DER SPIEGEL said, they bore much resemblance to the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936, when "Deutschland, Deutschland uber Alles" was thrust upon the world. In Los Angeles, the organizers wanted to make people believe: "America, America is superior to everything." This superpower-like aggressiveness only underlines the current imperialist ambitions of U.S. governing circles, the ambitions which a week ago were so infamously expressed in Reagan's aggressive attack against the USSR.

FRG'S ALLEGED NEW GDR POLICY EMPTY WORDS

AU171215 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 84 p 7

[Vitezslav Havlicek dispatch from Bonn: "How It Is With the Will To Have 'Better Relations'; The FRG Insists on the Old Policy Toward the GDR"]

[Text] "We wish to have better relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact," the Federal Government's spokesman, Boenisch, stated at his press conference last Monday [13 August] in Bonn when once again trying to parry queries concerning the alarm being evoked by the FRG's revanchist policy. The fact that his assurances are merely empty words was once again proved Tuesday by the West German press simultaneously with its reports on his statement.

The fire directed from all possible sides at H. Apel, a Social Democratic politician, is a graphic example of ideas harbored by the West German right wing about the promised adherence to concluded treaties and agreements.

Apel came out with the opinion that the Federal Government's thesis on the so-called open nature of the German issue is untenable.

On behalf of the West German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Minister A. Mertes called Apel's opinion "scandalous." This kind of thing, he said, is grist for the mill of socialist propaganda. As though the recognition of the GDR's existence had not been affirmed years ago through the signatures of FRG representatives. In this instance, a look behind the scenes was provided by the Bonn paper GENERAL-ANZIEGER. Its article, which also quotes the opinions of SPD functionaries, in fact shows the "principled nature" of the West German approach to the concluded agreements. Among other things, the article claims that allegedly the GDR's recognition as a state cannot be regarded as an internationally legal recognition! Obviously the same opinion is held by West German President R. Weizsaecker, who likes to claim the right to speak in the name of all Germans and who, as the West German radio reported on Tuesday, feels it his duty to ensure more rights for the GDR population, in the way this allegedly follows from the FRG's Constitution. Respect for alleged "priority" of the West German Constitution over the concluded agreements and treaties is very widespread in the FRG. It is even recognized by the criticized H. Apel himself. At the same time, it is no secret that it is this very "priority" that has been the basis of the West German politicians' refusal for many years to recognize the full equal rights of the GDR, as well as the basis of their attempts to influence the GDR's internal affairs.

Honecker Interview Noted

LD181325 Prague CTK in English 1240 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin Aug 18 (CTK correspondent) - The so far strongest attempts of U.S. and NATO aggressive circles to change the results of World War II and the post-war development in Europe were pointed out by SED General Secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker in an interview for the information media of the GDR. Erich Honecker spoke of influential forces in the FRG which are against positive development leading to a halt of the arms race and to peaceful cooperation, and added that these forces evidently regard international tension as fertile soil for reviving revanchist moods. He also said that the FRG was endowed with revanchism at its foundation which reflected the imperialist aim of revising the results of the victory of the USSR over Hitler fascism. This is seen in the Constitution and other FRG (?laws). Erich Honecker said that particularly alarming was the fact that the danger of war breaking out from German soil, from the GDR, threatens once again as a result of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG. By constenting to the deployment, the FRG Government took on heavy responsibility for the upsetting of parity, a decisive prerequisite for maintaining peace.

On calls for a "reunification of Germany", he said that socialism in the GDR cannot be revoked. Uniting socialism and capitalism is just as impossible as putting together fire and water. GDR citizens know this and therefore are ready to step up efforts to strengthen the GDR and the whole socialist community and its defence capability, he added.

ZAMYATIN COMMENT ON POSSIBLE USSR, U.S. DIALOGUE

WA [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 August, page 7, summarizes a commentary by Leonid Zamyatin on the possibility of conducting a dialogue between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the subject of the arms race and the militarization of outer space. Dialogue and negotiations are the methods, Zamyatin says, the Soviet Union prefers when dealing with a solution of international problems. The commentary is described as scheduled for publication in MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI on 12 August.

POLICE QUESTION DISSIDENTS, MAKE SEARCHES

NC181407 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Prague, Aug 18 (AFP) -- Police questioned at least 16 dissidents this week and made several searches, friends of the dissidents said.

It was the largest police action of its kind in 10 months.

The Committee for Defense of Persons Unjustly Prosecuted (VONS) said in a statement that items seized in the searches included the draft of a "Charter-77" declaration prepared for next Tuesday's 16th anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. It said books, typewriters, recording tapes, personal correspondence and photographs were also seized.

Charter-77 is the principal Czechoslovak dissident movement.

During the interrogations Thursday and yesterday, police said they were investigating "preparations to incite rebellion against the social and state regime, and against Czechoslovakia's alliance and friendship with other countries."

The charge carries prison terms ranging from six months to three years, according to the state penal code.

Those questioned included writer Vaclav Havel, and three Charter-77 spokesmen, VONS said, but all have subsequently been released.

BRIEFS

CPCZ DELEGATES AT AGRICULTURE EXHIBIT -- The state-wide agricultural exhibition with international participation, Agrokomplex 84, was festively opened in Nitra today. Rudolf Rohlicek, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, and deputy federal premier, emphasized in the opening speech the importance of this year's exhibition, which in individual expositions brings nearer the complexity of measures for preservation of the ecological balance during intensification of agricultural and food production. He also underlined the irreplacable place of scientific-technological advancement in securing the current high standard of food supplies to our population. In the conclusion of the speech, Comrade Rudolf Rohlicek spoke about the coming 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak peoples, the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, and the successes achieved by our food production complex, which clearly confirm that the path we are following is correct. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation and other guests then toured the pavilions of the exhibition and expositions of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and the USSR. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Aug 84 LD]

POPULATION DEVELOPMENT -- In 1968 the birth rate in the CSSR was the lowest of the last 20 years: 213,807 birth. In 1974 the figure was 219,800. The age groups currently entering secondary schools are those of 1967-69, with a low birth rate. In 1988, the number of 14-year-old children starting their vocational training will be one-third larger than in 1982 to 1983. After 1990, their number will drop whereas the number of graduates from secondary- and university-level schools will increase. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 3 Aug 84 p 4 AU]

REAGAN COMMENT PROOF OF ANTICOMMUNIST HYSTERIA

AU171045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Aug 84 p 2

["Ping" commentary: "No Accidental Gaffe"]

[Text] Indignation and dismay -- This is the way news agencies report international reaction to the unprecedented warmongering that became public in the United States a few days ago. Here the worries in the United States are just as great as in the NATO countries of Western Europe. In a "voice test" for a radio address, U.S. President Reagan announced the bombing of the Soviet Union "in 5 minutes." "I am pleased to inform you that today I signed legislation which outlaws Russia forever," he said to his "dear fellow Americans." This statement -- which is contemptuous of peace and human life, was recorded by radio reporters, and has in the meantime been broadcast worldwide by radio and television stations -- even overshadowing a former U.S. secretary of state's notorious statement that there are more important things than the preservation of peace. The attempts of White House officials to play down the atrocious balloon of Ronald Reagan by saying that it was not meant for the public and that it was only a "joke" only stresses the macabre ideas of those presently ruling in Washington. Indeed a bloody "joke"! But the eager retractions did not help anything. As the reaction shows, the Reagan statement is understood as it deserves to be: as a provocation, a revealing confession of the wishes and illusions of those who preach a nuclear crusade against the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism and thus want to drag the whole of mankind into catastrophe.

Recently, Washington thought it useful to play the peace trumpet. But for the players, this proved too swiftly and too strongly to be a propagandistic election campaign ruse aimed at Americans concerned over peace.

What was revealed by a microphone that was prematurely switched on will have millions in the East and West wondering just how much irresponsibility prevails at the controls of U.S. policy, for this concerns relations between states in the nuclear age.

Who can overlook the fact that Reagan's provocative statement is in exact accord with the Pentagon's plans for "limited", wageable, and winnable nuclear wars? It is indeed true that this is "not an accidental gaffe," as DKP chairman Herbert Mies noted, "but a concrete expression of the anticommunist hysteria with which the current administration in Washington is obsessed."

Proof of this obsession is Washington's unbridled armed drive on land, at sea, in the air, and in space to achieve military superiority over socialism. It surfaces in the shooting down of all negotiations about arms limitation and disarmament.

Reagan's utterances have made cynically clear how great the danger is that the population of the FRG and the other Western European NATO states could become the hostages of unscrupulous missile-politicans. The purpose of the American first-strike missiles in the FRG and other states of Western Europe is less in doubt than ever. The inhabitants of these countries, a majority of whom are against the deployment, must shiver at the thought that every Pershing and cruise missile has the Reagan motto invisibly embossed on it. By demanding an immediate end to the deployment and removal of these hellish American weapons, millions of people in Western Europe are asserting their basic right to life. According to the recent peace-endangering utterances from Washington, no politician who wants to be taken seriously can ignore this mass movement and its demands.

The proposals of the USSR and its allies for reducing the military and political confrontation are on the international agenda. More than ever it is necessary to implement them, especially in view of the recent insanity from Washington.

HONECKER INTERVIEW ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

AU201151 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18/19 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin, 17 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, expressed himself in an interview for NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, BERLINGER ZEITUNG, and ADN on some topical questions of GDR domestic and foreign policy.

Question: We stand before great events.

Answer: In a few weeks we will celebrate the 35th anniversary. We expect friends from all over the world. Among them it will be a great pleasure for us to receive a USSR party and state delegation. The 35 years of the GDR also mean 35 years of the closest friendship with the Soviet Union, our ally in good and difficult days. This friendship is a matter close to our hearts, it has been strengthened and has been indestructible since the founding of the GDR 35 years ago. In the 35 years that lie behind us, a whole generation has grown up that did not experience the horrors of World War II. The GDR came about as a result of World War II and postwar developments.

The victory of the Red Army over Hitler's fascism opened up a new future for our people. In this struggle, more than 20 million Soviet citizens fell. Their legacy is sacred to us, it is being fulfilled in the GDR. Fully in this spirit, the celebrations of the 35th anniversary are a part of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the historical victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's fascism and the liberation of the German people.

Question: Every day we are able to report outstanding achievements by the workers in all areas. In your view, what is characteristic of these activities?

Answer: The outstanding achievements of the workers in all areas speak for themselves. I consider it significant that so many citizens are giving their best to increase the people's prosperity and to safeguard peace. As is know, this is the main concern of our policy adopted by the 10th party congress. It is being realized with energy and firm confidence everywhere in our country. We can thus say that the appeal concerning the preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR has met with a strong response. Our people have shown great initiative.

The results of the joint work, especially in regard to enhancing economic capability, bear witness to this.

During the first 7 months of 1984, the produced national income rose by 5.1 percent compared with the same period the previous year. In the area of the industrial ministries, net production, at 8.2 percent, continued to grow quickly. This was made possible through the 7.4 percent rise in productivity. Also remarkable is the rise in consumer goods production. Some 6 percent more finished products for the population were provided. Through this, retail trade turnover rose by 4.9 percent. In agriculture, great efforts are undertaken to secure a good harvest. Sales to the state of slaughter cattle at 8.9 percent and milk at 6.5 percent are higher than the corresponding results of the previous year. Egg production is similarly above the plan targets.

Wholly in the spirit of the main task, this progress went hand in hand with further improvements in the working and living conditions of the workers. This became especially clear in the housing construction sector. By the end of July, 117,141 new or modernized homes were provided this year. As you know, we also adopted further measures for the support of families with three or more children and raised the minimum pensions.

All in all, socialist competition shows that on the firm basis of matters achieved so far, our good way is being purposefully continued. Great stability and dynamism mark the GDR in its anniversary year.

Question: These efforts are all the more important in view of the fact that a very tense international situation has developed as a result of the missile policy of the United States and its NATO allies?

Answer: You are completely right. Our people fully understand how much depends on their work to strengthen the GDR, particularly in these complicated conditions.

Imperialism continues to try to delay the advance of socialism, to force it back, and to stop the process of national and social liberation in the world altogether. Since the start of the stationing of U.S. missiles in West Europe, the negative political and military changes in the international situation caused by this have become increasingly apparent. The world situation has become exacerbated. The danger of a nuclear war in which there would be no victors and no vanquished has increased.

The most aggressive circles in the United States and NATO continue to aim at achieving military superiority. They want supremacy at any price. They are undertaking the most massive attempt to date to correct the results of World War II and of postwar development. Today the United States no longer even conceals the fact that its new weapon systems are intended not for "deterrence," but for a first strike.

This reinforces the need, now most of all, for taking all measures that contribute to preserving the military-strategic balance, reversing the international situation, and opening up a chance for the peaceful future of mankind.

Question: How can that be achieved?

Answer: The struggle for peace is the most important issue of the present. There was agreement in noting this at the discussions of leading representatives of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact in Prague and Moscow and at the meeting of their foreign ministers in Budapest. The documents, which were unanimously accepted there, and the CEMA declaration of 16 June 1984 on the preservation of peace and on international economic cooperation are not only of a binding nature for the foreign policy of the socialist countries, which gave their agreement to these decisions. As the struggle against the preparation of an imperialist war by the United States and some of its NATO allies shows, these documents are a good program in the hands of the communist and workers' parties and of all realistic men. They have not failed to have their influence on influential politicians in capitalist states either, including some who belong to NATO. Altogether, they place the supporters of the confrontation course of the U.S. Administration on the defensive.

The joint documents of the fraternal parties, including the declaration of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, contain decisive initiatives of the greatest topicality. The international development is proof of this. There is not only the fact that the threats to peace have grown, but the forces which counteract this have also grown.

They assume the possibility that the situation, despite the intensified threat by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, is not irreversible. This is encouraged by the actions of the broad peace and antimissile movement in the world.

In the interest of preserving peace, it is necessary to comprehensively explain the principled attitude of the fraternal socialist countries toward the fundamental question of the present. As was correctly noted at the recent discussions by the secretaries for international and ideological questions in Prague, that includes the consistent struggle to reduce the threat of war, for a return to detente, for a constructive dialogue. and for the creation of conditions for fruitful negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

In the development of its activities on the peace question, the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government have acted and do act on the assumption that the results of the May meeting of NATO and of the London conference of the seven leading capitalist states make it urgently necessary to expose the militarist course of the U.S. Administration, its refusal to conduct a constructive dialogue with the socialist states, and its stubborn attempt to mislead world public opinion. The offensive course of the socialist states, increasingly to propagate the position of peaceful coexistence and to apply it in practical politics, gained all the more significance.

Question: You yourself, Comrade Honecker, and other members of the party and state leadership have recently spoken with many foreign politicians. What was the result?

Answer: During all the meetings with representatives from communist and workers' parties, the vanguard parties, the national liberation movements, the national democratic parties of the Third World, with the heads of government of Canada, Sweden, Greece, Italy, the FRG, Great Britain, France, Austria, Finland, Spain, the Netherlands, India, Syria, Egypt, Nicaragua, Mexico, Malta, and the parliamentary leaders from numerous countries in the world, we have explained our position and the joint programmatic documents of the socialist countries. It was explained in detail that the U.S. talk of peace serves to disguise its real intention, which is to continue the policy of confrontation and of the "crusade" against socialism in the long term, to stock up its first-strike potential of nuclear missiles in some West European countries, including the FRG, and to activate its war preparations in Asia, the Pacific region, and its acts of intervention in Central America, the Near and Middle East, and in southern Africa.

In this we took into account, as did other communist parties and socialist fraternal countries, that the United States in fact refuses to recognize the principle of military parity and equal security. Instead, it strives for military superiority and is beginning a new, extremely dangerous round of the arms race, which is primarily linked with the militarization of space and the creation of antimissile and antisatellite systems. It has been and still is important to note that it was precisely the United States that used the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 40 years ago, and that also refuses to renounce its use today despite the fact that the Soviet Union has already submitted such a statement of renunciation.

Especially important is the new USSR initiative for negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space. These proposals were welcomed by the prime ministers of Sweden, Greece, and to a certain extent, also Italy, during their visits to the GDR and in subsequent statements. They asked how the United States could be induced to such an agreement with the Soviet Union.

Likewise, the proposal to conclude between member countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations is meeting with a big response. Commensurate with the resolutions of our Central Committee and our government, the objective is to further strengthen the activities relating to these and other questions in order to successfully wage the fight for the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

Question: This fight also includes the countermeasures...

Answer: That is so. Firmly resolved to maintain the military-strategic balance as an essential precondition for safeguarding peace under all conditions, the GDR, on the basis of agreements concluded with the USSR, has taken the necessary countermeasures following NATO's start of deployment. On its territory, operative tactical longer-range missiles have been deployed. This necessary measure, together with the deployment of additional missile complexes of this kind, has met with the full approval of the GDR population. It is seen as the decisive reply to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and other West European NATO countries to preserve the historic achievements of the approximate military-strategic equilibrium and thus make an effective contribution toward safeguarding peace.

Furthermore, the misuse of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, perpetrated by the Reagan administration, and violation of the Olympic rules linked to this, were immediately countered by the GDR by canceling the participation of GDR sportsmen, following the USSR decision. This showed the great awareness of our country's citizens, who understand and fully support this decision.

We have to counter the imperialist challenge with all means. At the same time, this requires an active political dialogue. Through this, the forces of common sense and good will can be encouraged.

Of course we do not overlook the fact that the United States is increasingly drawing its allies into its militarist course, even if their interests remain in the maintenance of what are for them the beneficial results of detente, in calculable relations to the socialist state. The extraordinarily acute political struggle concerning the stationing of missiles produces disquiet and vacillation in the ruling circles of many Western countries. Major parties and influential personalities are distancing themselves in important questions from the U.S. course of confrontations and arms escalation.

Even after stationing of American missiles began, the mass movement against nuclear weapons of war, which came into being in West Europe and the United States, remains a factor with which the governments have to reckon. Even among conservative politicans, who identify with the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles, sobriety stirs. Clearly some of them are beginning to comprehend that neither military superiority nor political advantage will be achieved by this.

If one adds to this the far-reaching internal manifestations of crisis in the capitalist world, then that is a picture in all its contradictions which is by no means rosy for imperialism. Socialism not only resists the massive pressure of the class enemy, but proceeds successfully forward. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of our community in the key question of war or peace have a great political effect in that they mobilize the peoples against the arms race and unmask the forces of aggression and expansion.

Question: Europe is a focus of this conflict. In the West there are people who want to turn back the wheel of history even here. What should be said about this?

Answer: For all these years we have countered the attempts by the forces of the right in the West, in particular the FRG, to bring into question the results of World War II and of postwar developments, and we unmask the revanchist tendencies. This includes the extremists, who appear openly, and their followers, who are to be found in all political camps of the leading circles of the FRG.

For a long time our party and government have attached great importance to this question precisely, because the results of World War II and of postwar developments are of crucial significance for solving the most important task of the present, the securing of world peace.

The struggle for the successful development of the GDR was always a struggle to force back revanchism. In this, the SED was and is energetically supported by the parties and mass organizations allied to it, such as the FDGB with 9 million members, the FDJ with 2.3 million members, the Democratic Women's League of Germany [DFD] with 1.4 million members, the GDR Peace Council, the Society for Soviet-German Friendship with more than 6 million members, the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association with more than 440,000 members, the Cultural League with more than 250,000 members, the artists associations with 10,780 members, the German Gymnastics and Sports Association with more than 3.4 million members, the Association of Horticulturalists, Allotment Holders, and Small Animal Breeders with 1.2 million members.

Immediately after the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition took office in Bonn, a comment in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on the first government statement by Chancellor Kohl noted that the maintenance of the principles of sovereignty, equality and the equal rights of both states, and noninterference in internal affairs are crucial for the progress of relations between the GDR and the FRG. Talk of greater Germany on the other hand, it was stressed, contradict reality and the determinations of the European system of treaties, in particular the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG and the Helsinki Final Act as a whole.

Our party has equally clearly rejected the revanchist assumptions contained in a Bundestag decision of 9 February 1984. In a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND statement, we stated that anyone who believes he can advance by a single step his revanchist dreams in regard to the GDR by using the tense world situation is very much mistaken. Hans Apel, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary party, rightly said a few days ago that following the conclusion of the Basic Treaty, there is no longer any open German question.

Question: What is the state of relations between the GDR and FRG after the start of NATO missile deployment?

Answer: In view of the exacerbated international situation, the GDR more than ever assumes that the safeguarding and consolidation of peace are the most important question. This is especially true of the two German states and their relations with one another. Especially following the start of missile deployment by NATO, I emphatically stressed this to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The coming period, I said, would be of great importance for peace, security, and cooperation in Europe, but also for relations between the two German states.

"Community of responsibility" or "security partnership" means from our present view above all what both states are actively doing to better the situation that was changed through the start of deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe, but above all in the FRG. It means for us to work toward a condition of peace in Europe in which the cooperation between states can develop for the benefit of the peoples.

The deployment of American nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe, justified by no excuse, not even by an alleged Soviet arms lead, was exacerbating and complicating the international situation considerably, increased the threat of a nuclear war, and created one of the gravest strains of the postwar period. Inevitably it had to give a new twist to the nuclear arms race spiral. Therefore, should the deployment plans continue, the very opposite of that would happen, which Federal Chancellor Kohl, under the motto "Creating peace with fewer weapons," had declared repeatedly to be the FRG Government's objective.

The deployment of the American nuclear missiles inflicts serious damage to the European set of treaties, including the Basic Treaty, which with great effort and the good will of all concerned was created in the seventies and which brought great benefits to those in East and West, I said. As is known, the safeguarding of peace is declared the heart of the matter in those treaties. The fact that now, for the first time since World War II, the danger of war is emanating from German soil, namely from the soil of the FRG, we find especially alarming despite the fact that the politicians of the two German states have agreed from a long time that this must never again be the case.

Nobody threatens West Europe and the FRG. The deployment of new American missiles in West Europe reduces security for the FRG and its citizens. With its agreement to deployment, the FRG Government has assumed a heavy responsibility. The hitherto approximate military-strategic balance was a decisive precondition for the preservation of peace. The attempt to alter this can only lead to an unstable development. Europe must not become the hostage of a policy which under the slogan of a "crusade against evil," is finally prepared to cross those borders from which there will be no return in this nuclear age. Every responsible politician should call a halt. The evil and threatening words spoken recently in Washington into a microphone have outraged the whole world. They exhort all those who are responsible for the future of mankind to work for a coalition of common sense, and to ensure that the earth does not burn up in a nuclear conflagration.

The GDR has done much to prevent a fateful course of events and to exert a calming effect on the situation. In this it has attached great importance to dialogue with the responsible political forces in the FRG. Through important activities in bilateral relations, it has demonstrated its good will and made plain that it is taking its duty seriously to preserve peace, that it attaches great importance to the relationships between the two German states for peace and security on our continent.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist states have repeatedly warned against the results of missile deployment. Nobody, I told Federal Chancellor Kohl at the time, can thus be surprised when now the necessary consequences are drawn by us. The U.S. Administration, by its destructive attitude aimed solely at military superiority, is to blame for the fact that the support was withdrawn from negotiations in Geneva. Only the strict observance of equality and equal security of all concerned can form the unshakeable basic principle of any settlement.

I told the Federal Government unequivocally that the GDR will uncompromisingly fulfill its alliance obligations in the Warsaw Pact in order to make its contribution to the preservation of the military-strategic equilibrium. In this, the necessary countermeasures would move strictly within the framework necessitated by the conduct of the United States and NATO. We would not have aimed at such a development. The GDR was of the view that now everything had to be done to increase efforts at averting a nuclear world war and to end the arms race.

Question: Did you at the time submit specific relevant proposals?

Answer: We have said clearly that the most important steps are a stop to further missile deployment and the removal of existing systems. A return to the situation that existed prior to the start of missile deployment would open the door to negotiations. A rejection of this proposal and the further deployment of American first-strike weapons in the FRG and other West European states would considerably stimulate a new round of the arms race. However, the halt of the arms race was the most important task. Should measures be adopted that would lead to the removal of missiles already deployed by NATO, then our countries will simultaneously undertake steps to lift the countermeasures.

The concluding of a treaty on renunciation of use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact was gaining increased importance. Measures such as the freeze of all nuclear armaments, contractually agreed renunciation of first-use of nuclear weapons, a ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons, and a ban on militarization of space would likewise be suitable steps to promote disarmament and detente and to consolidate confidence between the states.

The Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe should be actively utilized by all participants to reduce military confrontation. During the opening phase of the conference, the GDR foreign minister made an essential and full proposal, and in so doing, also stressed the topicality of the Swedish proposal for the creation of a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in central Europe. It could be a hopeful step on the path to a nuclear weapon-free Europe.

The exacerbation of the international situation requires that the striving for peaceful coexistence be intensified. There is no sensible alternative to this. It is better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once.

Relations between the GDR and the FRG are of great importance for European security and the international climate. The two German states can have a beneficial effect on the climate in Europe by the shaping of their relations, but they can also exacerbate international tensions. The existing system of treaties is and remains the basis for the development of peaceful relations. The GDR is endeavoring to ensure that the damage caused by the stationing of missiles does not expand, but be limited as far as possible. Now most of all we support the successful continuation of the struggle for peace through arms limitation and disarmament.

In this connection, I have referred to the treaty on the basis of relations between the GDR and the FRG and, in particular to the central thought, according to which the two sides undertake to respect the independence of each of the two states in its internal and external affairs. The GDR expects this requirement to be strictly observed by both sides. It is necessary to cultivate what has been achieved and, where possible, to develop it, while preserving the sovereignty of the GDR. This includes, not in the least, economic relations. Here, of course, a role which serves to improve the relationship between the GDR and FRG is played by such important questions as the settlement of the 90km Elbe border, the unqualified respecting of GDR citizenship, an end to the activity of the Salzgitter "Record Office," which is directed against the GDR, and changing the permanent missions into embassies.

The GDR will continue the dialogue with those politically responsible in the FRG and cooperate with all who bear in mind reality and are guided by reason and goodwill.

Question: How do you assess the contradictions in the situation with which we have to deal in relation to the FRG?

Answer: At the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee, the Berlin Bezirk SED Delegate Conference, and the SED delegate conference of all bezirke of the GDR, it was expounded with all clarity that the current FRG Government, by its agreement to the stationing of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory, has assumed the guilt and heavy responsibility from which no one aquits it. We do not overlook that this government must also reckon with the basic mood of the FRG population, which opposes by a great majority the stationing of the new U.S. missiles and is in favor of peaceful relations with the socialist countries. The peace movement in the FRG is by no means flagging, but actively continuing its struggle. It must be taken into account by all political forces in the FRG, including the government.

It is recognizable that the Kohl-Genscher government, which is supported by the conservative camp, is steering a course even more strongly directed at the United States than did the Schmidt-Genscher government with the initiation and pursuing of the so-called NATO two-track decision before it. The imperialist circles of the FRG encouraged the stationing of U.S. missiles because they speculate that they will be able to politically blackmail the socialist states from a position of military superiority. There exists the danger that with this aim, the FRG will also use the decision of the WEU to lift the limitations on the production of bomber aircraft for strategic purposes and longer range missiles.

At the same time, the government sees itself forced to make the statement that it wants to preserve continuity in treaty policy toward the socialist states. It essentially sees itself obliged to observe the treaties concluded. Clearly we are dealing here with both the effects of the joint peace policy of the socialist countries and with the expression of solid political and economic interests of significant circles of monopoly capital in the FRG.

One must also not overlook that the attitude of the SPD toward the stationing of the U.S. missiles has changed. The same applies to the DGB. The stationing of the missiles is rejected and a series of proposals by the Warsaw Pact finds support.

We continue to encourage all those who oppose the idea that the Federal Republic be turned into a nuclear launching pad of the United States. We shall conduct a dialogue wth all those who promise a prospect of reaching, despite existing differences of opinion, a joint position of common sense and of working against the U.S. confrontation course.

We are obviously closely allied to the fight of the DKP, which under the motto "Jobs instead of missiles, away with the missiles -- let's have the money," joins all the others. It recalls the darkest past when the Federal Administrative Court in accordance with, as they term it, "now established precedents," is in favor of sacking all DKP members from FRG postal authority employment and thus intimidating all peace forces.

Question: In the announcement on the talk between Konstantin Chernenko and you on 14 June 1984 in Moscow, it was noted that the increased war preparations of NATO favors the activation of the extreme right wing, revanchist circles in the FRG.

Answer: That is right. Daily events confirm this. There is also justified concern in the world about the development in the FRG. All this shows that the world conscience is awake. The 50 million dead of World War II, the victims of German militarism and revanchism sound a warning. To us it is a duty to be loyal to the oath which we took in 1945, and never to overlook that there are influential forces in the FRG who are opposed to a positive development toward a halt to the arms race, peaceful cooperation, and predictable international relations. It seems that they regard the international tensions as a kind of upcurrent on which to glide in order to revive the revanchist propaganda. They talk of the "continuation of the German Reich within the borders of 1937."

The allegedly open German question and the wholly hopeless speculation of achieving advantages at the expense of the sovereignty of the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR bear witness to this. In any case, anyone believing this had better think again.

The extremists in the FRG are blowing again and again the rusty trumpet of revanchism, which, as is known, was already placed in the Federal Republic's cradle when it was founded. The creation of the FRG was an expression of the fundamental objective of imperialism, to revise in its favor the outcome of victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's fascism in World War II and the outcome of the postwar development. This is reflected in the Basic Law, the Constitution of the FRG, in other laws, as well as in the letters of the FRG foreign minister on "German unity" handed over when the treaties of Moscow, Warsaw, and Berlin were signed.

The decisive historic defeat inflicted on revanchism was the founding of the GDR 35 years ago and its successful development as a socialist state of workers and peasants in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and firmly anchored in the community of socialist states. Socialism in the GDR is irrevocable. Uniting socialism and capitalism is as impossible as the uniting of fire and water. This is the position of the SED and of the GDR Government. Our citizens know this well. It is precisely from this fundamental conviction that there flows their willingness to strengthen the GDR and our whole socialist community and their defense readiness. At the same time, they know from their own 35-year experience that the fight against revanchism is waged all the more successfully when, inevitably, it is simultaneously linked to the rallying of all peace-loving forces in order to change the current dangerous situation and to return to detente. In this the GDR, which, as a stable socialist state and a cornerstone of peace in Europe, is linked for all times with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, plays a great role.

Only the extremists and no one else can be interested in an exacerbation of the situation in the FRG. Our objective is not to release the FRG from the obligations it entered into signing the treaties with the socialist countries. It is in this spirit that we shape bilateral relations. Dialogue with politicians and the intensified development of relations with important social forces in the FRG such as the SPD, trade unions, youth organizations, groups of the peace movement, and others also serve this end.

Question: The GDR has recently supported proposals by various political forces and from various regions of the world. From which position do you proceed in this?

Answer: In all our activities we affirm the GDR's willingness, despite fundamental differing positions in other questions in the struggle for securing mankind's survival -- this decisive question of the present day -- to cooperate with all political forces interested in the preservation of peace. In this spirit, we reacted to the appeal of Socialist International to the heads of states of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. In my letter of reply to Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD and of Socialist International, as well as the chairmen of other parties of Socialist International, I affirmed the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, and once again expressed the willingness to continue the open exchange of views with the parties represented in Socialist International in order to jointly look for ways and means of safeguarding world peace. The response to this letter was positive.

The GDR affirms its full support for the "joint peace appeal" of the six heads of state and government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, and Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden.

Proof that the joint course of the socialist countries can be successfully continued for the further realization of the Helsinki Final Act in the present situation as well, in which the United States fans confrontation in Europe by all means, was the course and the results of the multilateral conference of the 31 European states on questions of environmental protection in Munich, which, as is known, goes back to an initiative of the USSR. The conference demonstrated that the policy of detente has yielded measurable results in the area of environmental protection, which counter the U.S. Administration's confrontation course. Against U.S. resistance, it was possible to anchor the connection of peace, security, environmental protection, and international cooperation in the final document. This is also expressed by the fact that a delegation of the Federal Federation of Citizen Initiatives on Environmental Protection (BBU), which represents a great force in the peace movement in the Federal Republic, will soon pay an official visit to the GDR at the latter's request.

Today, even proponents of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles must recognize that more missiles do not yield more security. This is all the more so as the United States is going over to the militarization of space while speculating that a nuclear war might be wageable and winnable with relatively few losses of its own. However, this would mean certain suicide not only for West Europe, but also for the United States. No, it would even entail the self-destruction of mankind. This recognition is the motive for many political forces of the most diverse, ideological views that are moving toward or which already advocate the position of the only sensible alternative of the policy of peaceful coexistence as proposed by the socialist states.

The fight for peaceful coexistence necessitates the continuation of our policy of active dialogue with all those forces that show the common sense and good will of contributing toward the preservation and safeguarding of peace. For there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence or to political dialogue. Therefore, I stated in my interview for the Italian paper IL MESSAGGERO of 9 July 1984 that we see in East-West dialogue a valuable opportunity of contributing toward solving the most urgent questions facing mankin . Most important is the safeguarding of world peace. We are guided by this, and it is in this spirit that we are interested in any conceivable progress.

Question: The exacerbated international situation naturally places great demands on people's consciousness. How does the party take this into account?

Answer: Proceeding from the recognition that the success of our peace policy is based on the growing strength of socialism, the SED and the parties and mass organizations united with it in the GDR National Front undertake great political and ideological work in order to do justice to the tasks expressed in the new situation resulting from the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe, particularly those in the FRG. At the center stands the further all-round strengthening of the GDR and the raising of its contribution to securing peace.

As the results of the party elections at the start of this year, the local elections of 6 May 1984, the parents' advisory panel elections, the workers festival games with their 2 million participants, the FDJ national youth festival with 750,000 participants, the international solidarity actions with all people suppressed and persecuted by imperialism, and the counterdeployment and the nonparticipation in the Los Angeles Olympics demonstrate, this policy finds the full support of the citizens of the GDR, particularly our youth.

Question: The stronger socialism is, the stronger peace is. That has long been a leitmotif for action in the GDR. How is this shown in the current situation in particular?

Answer: This is shown in the fact that the working people of our country fulfill great performances and often do more than their duty in order to strengthen our socialist German state of workers and farmers. Without this initiative-filled creative work by all the people, our Republic's good results would be inconceivable. On the basis of the course adopted by the eighth party congress on the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, which has been consistently realized for more than a decade, the GDR is making its contribution to the consolidation of socialism and to the enhancement of its international authority. Building on this firm and secure foundation, the possibilities for the active influence of the GDR in the struggle to secure peace have grown significantly.

The recent economic discussions by the CEMA member countries at the summit level in Moscow were of great, even historical significance. It delineated the cooperation between our fraternal countries over the long term. It was confirmed that with united strength, the CEMA countries are able to solve every scientific-technological and economic problem. In this spirit, they have directed their efforts at reaching top scientific and technological levels in all decisive areas within a short time. This will enable them to further increase the material and cultural living standard of their peoples and to maintain our community's defense strength at the required level.

Our party's economic strategy is directed at consistently tapping all internal sources of strength and reserves in the economy while further deepening socialist economic integration. Thus we are in a position to master the requirements of social progress and to secure the economic unassailability of the GDR against all attempts at imperialist boycott and blackmail. As in the past, the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries was a stable basis for the flourishing of the GDR, so it will be in the future. We see in this internationalist commonality the guarantee for good prospects for our people. The competition to make the 35th year in the existence of the GDR the most successful in the history of the Republic is directed at the realization of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress for peace and socialism.

PARAMILITARY GROUPS' EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN SEP

LD180852 Hamburg DPA in German 0717 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (DPA) -- The paramilitary "combat groups of the working class," under the direct control of the SED, are to prove during the "tactical exercises" taking place in the GDR as of September, "that they are prepared and capable of protecting and defending socialist enterprises and institutions at all times and of thwarting hostile attacks." For this reason, DER KAEMPFER, an SED Central Committee publication, called for the creation of "conditions as near as possible to those under which combat groups would be deployed."

According to Information Bureau West (IWE) the paper asks in this connection of the groups, which consist of employees from enterprises and administrations," to assess the opponent realistically" and "to draw well-founded conclusions." "Formal ways of looking at the situation" should not be permitted.

SED, SPD OFFICIALS STRESS PRESERVATION OF PEACE

LD171728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Aug (ADN) -- The most pressing duty of any responsible policy today is to do everything possible to preserve peace.

This was unanimously stressed at a meeting between Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Helmut Becker, parliamentary business manager of the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD party executive, which took place at the SED Central Committee building in Berlin on Friday.

In view of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, it is necessary to actively work to contain the arms race and return to detente. There is no acceptable alternative for people to the policy of peaceful coexistence, and thus also to the policy of political dialogue. For relations between the GDR and the FRG also, which had been discussed in the course of the meeting, the preservation of peace was the most important task.

Herbert Haeber explained to his guest the topical issues of the GDR internal and foreign policy, based on the seventh and eighth sessions of the SED Central Committee, and acquainted him with the preparations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. He stressed that the GDR is working resolutely for the constructive proposals of the USSR and Warsaw Pact states against arming missiles and the militarization of space, as well as for a treaty on the renunciation of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Both sides stressed the usefulness of the talks between the representatives of the SED and SPD, as well as the need to continue them.

Max Schmidt, director of the GDR International Institute for Politics and Economics, took part in the meeting. Helmut Becker visited the GDR at the invitation of this institute to acquaint himself with the institute's tasks and work as well as with the GDR's social development.

PARTY, STATE FIGURES HONOR THAELMANN, BREITSCHEID

LD181311 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN) -- On Saturday, the GDR state and party leadership laid wreaths at the memorial to the socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde in memory of Ernst Thaelmann, who was murdered by the fascists in the Buchenwald concentration camp on 18 August 1944, and Rudolf Breitscheid, who also died in August 40 years ago in the same concentration camp. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party leadership led the procession to the garden of remembrance and the memorial plaques for the pioneers of the unity of the working class. Taking part in the wreath-laying ceremony with Erich Honecker were the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Herbert Haeber; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Jarowinsky; Guenther Kleiber; Erich Mielke; Alfred Neumann; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; Gerhard Schuerer; Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; Prof Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and the Council of State; delegations of the FDJ and the "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneer organization, of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR, and other public figures in the parties and mass organizations active in the National Front.

Before the memorial plaques for the two loyal sons of the German people, the leading GDR representatives observed one minute of silence and remembrance of the chairman of the Communist Party and the member of the party executive of the Social-Democratic Party, who gave up their lives in the struggle against fascism, for a democratic and socialist Germany, for peace in the world.

FDJ members and Thaelmann pioneers then paid tribute to Ernst Thaelmann and Rudolf Brietscheid. Hundreds of Berliners, labor collectives, families, and residential associations also went to Friedrichsfelde this morning to pay homage to the leader of the working class. They laid red carnations and bunches of flowers at the memorial in honor of Ernst Thaelmann and Rudolf Breitscheid.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA DEPARTS -- On 2 August, GDR Ambassador Lothar Lappe was received for his farewell visit by Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, in Mogadishu. He asked the ambassador to convey his greetings to the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

NEW PENSION REGULATIONS -- Berlin -- In agreement with the FDGB Executive Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers has issued regulations to implement the joint decision of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Executive, and the GDR Council of Ministers of 22 May 1984 to increase minimim and other pensions. The state budget will provide M1.2 billion annually for these pension increases. They will become effective on 1 December 1984 and or 1 December 1985 for some 3.2 million citizens. The regulations provide for raising minimum pensions by M30 to M300. Minimum pensions for retirement and disability pensioners, which depend on the number of working years, will also be raised by M30 to amounts ranging from M310 to M370. Women who have given birth to three or more children will be credited with three years of insurance contributions for each child. The regulation on supplementary benefits provides for an increase from 1 December 1984 of payments to single citizens by M30 and to married couples by M60.
[Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 13 Aug 84 LD]

FELFE OBSERVES HARVEST PROGRESS -- Warner Felfe, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, is being briefed on the course of the grain harvest in the foothills of the Erzgebirge in the fields of (?Floeha) Kreis. The farmers have set the task of exceeding last year's per hectare yield of grain by 1.2 decitonnes in the anniversary year of the Republic. Presently the combine harvest collectives are harvesting winter barley at altitudes of up to 600 meters. The object is to bring the ripe corn quickly and in good condition into dry storage. In the republic as a whole one-third of the grain has so far been brought in safely. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 16 Aug 84 LD]

REGAN MAKES 'SHARPLY ANTICOMMUNIST' SPEECH

LD180822 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The U.S. President has made a sharply anticommunist speech before representatives of Polish emigre organizations. Reagan described the East European socialist countries as slave nations and criticized those who, as he said, close their eyes before Soviet expansionists. Speaking about Poland, he said that the shaping of U.S. policy would be dependent on the implementation of the amnesty. Reagan did not deal with the Polish Government's statement of the day before, but the State Department spokesman announced that the Warsaw stand was being studied. The U.S. response may be expected later.

'Cold War Tone'

LD181842 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1814 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Our next report comes from Washington, where not long before the Republican Party's convention in Dallas, President Reagan -- again began openly playing sharply anti-Soviet tunes -- either as a gaffe, as a week ago when he joked about bombing the USSR, or deliberately, as in his speech yesterday from a prepared text:

[Unidentified correspondent] President Reagan made a speech in Washington sharply attacking the USSR and the European socialist countries in a cold war tone. Reagan called these countries enslaved nations, adding that the United States, which, cannot accept oppression, will not forget them.

The President even questioned the validity of the Yalta agreement made at the end of World War II, which was decisive in the European settlement. Reagan was speaking at a meeting with Americans of Polish origin. He did not mention the latest Polish Government initiative which proposed talks, and he did not speak about the final suspension [as heard] of U.S. sanctions.

Yet, he praised the movement for overthrowing socialist order, the former Solidarity organization, and attacked the Polish Government and efforts in the country to establish peace.

COMMENT CONTINUES ON REAGAN BOMBING JOKE

'Very Serious Matter'

AU171621 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Aug 84 p 4

[Istvan L. Szabo article: "That Particular 'Joke'"]

[Text] Since Monday it has been confirmed that what one calls an innocent joke in President Reagan's environment is regarded as a very serious matter by the world. In the course of a microphone test prior to the recording of a radio program, Ronald Regan "loosened up" the usually tense atmosphere on such occasions by saying that he had outlawed "Russia," adding: "We begin bombing in 5 minutes."

The Journalist cannot feel justified in doubting the words of the U.S. President; subsequently the official version is that he was not serious.

A person familiar with the topic could not seriously make such a statement if only for the reason that he knows that in spite of accelerated armament in the United States in recent years, a relative parity of strength exists, as before, between the two great powers. The other side has the means for not one, but several annihilating counterstrikes to an attack "beginning in 5 minutes," and millions of people, entire countries, and perhaps even human civilization might perish in such an exchange of strikes. Therefore, what Reagan said is an impossibility, and it is in that sense that we can assign it to the category of "jokes."

In any case, what is a microphone test like? The writer of these lines has participated, alone or with others, in hundreds of microphone tests preceding radio or television programs, and therefore is quite familiar with the atmosphere of the final moments prior to a transmission (or recording). At such a time, even the most seasoned person feels somewhat, uneasy. People overcome this in different ways. As a rule, even a microphone test helps. At the request of the sound engineer, one person might recite a line of a poem, another the most difficult phrase in the text, while some people make silly remarks about the appearance of a female colleague; that is, there is the assumption of a serious demeanor as well as giving the appearance of being a regular guy, but nonetheless, a microphone test also contains a bit of "Freud" -- as the saying goes at the studios -- in those waiting their turn. Of course, it is by no means that subconscious thing that the famous professor regarded in given cases the cause of ailments, from the exposure and mere pronouncement of which he expected the beginning of a cure. In general, spiritually healthy people work before microphones. Therefore, studio jargon is not a reference to symptoms of a disease, but as a rule, to something that momentarily preoccupies the person concerned -- something, for instance, that he would like to say at any cost, or which he would like to avoid saying no matter what. That is, it refers to something that -- even behind the appearance of a regular guy -- is tied, in one way or another, continuously or momentarily, to the personality of the protagonist in question.

I am not a psychiatrist and even less could I undertake a telepathic analysis which even eminent doctors can arrive at only through a series of prolonged and intimate discussions and perhaps hypnoses; that is, to determine: What was the deepest thought that caused President Reagan is sentences which have stirred up such a great storm? Nevertheless, let me approach the issue from the viewpoint of international events.

Everyone knows that President Reagan is a proponent of his country's purposeful armament and, beyond the political and business considerations attached to this, he probably also considers the purpose of the amassed weapons -- for, to be sure, prehistoric man did not make a spear to clean his nails with. This has occurred to many U.S. voters as well, so that in the unfolding presidential election campaign, the risk and, indeed, danger inherent in his foreign policy have become a serious argument against the incumbent President. Although this is not the focal point of the clash of arguments, this is undoubtedly one of the vulnerable points of Ronald Reagan, who is entering his reelection campaign.

One would really need a Dr Freud to unravel what conceptual and psychological transmissions led to the manifestations -- if these are what manifested themselves -- at that particular microphone test, for it was precisely what the President was not permitted to say, that he had to avoid in that radio program; indeed, he should have done the opposite. It is now a good 6 months since, out of this very consideration, he substantially changed, if not his policy, his usage of sharp words vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the socialist world.

However, a psychologist is not needed for any newspaper-reading person to realize that the deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations imposes the great burden on the President's foreign policy performance, and the microphone affair has only accelerated the inevitable: an assessment of his performance by the United States before the election and by the world as a whole -- this is where Ronald Reagan's thoughts can be traced back by people as far apart as Yuriy Zhukov and Marvin Kalb, separated by more than an ocean ideologically.

What is at issue? Not President Reagan himself, of course, but his policy -- the fact, for instance, that almost 4 years have passed during which, contrary to the previous trend, one cannot report an intensification and expansion, but a virtual freezing of Soviet-U.S. dialogue -- as is generally known, through the fault of the Washington line. Instead of additional agreements on the limitation and control of nuclear arms, a practical revision of the already existing treaties began on the U.S. side, partly through the European missile deployment, but even more so through the planned expansion of armaments to space. Moreover, this has been the first presidential period in a long time in which a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting has not come about -- again as a result of U.S. policy -- because there was nothing on which agreement could have been reached.

Perhaps it is futile to continue: This is enough about why the world has become so sensitive when jokes are told on matters more important than anything else. People are not in the mood to make jokes about such things today.

Evokes Anger

LD181758 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI) -- "Microphone Test" is the title of two commentaries in Hungarian newspapers Saturday about the memorable "joke" of the American President, news of which has since spread throughout the world, but which has evoked anger instead of laughs.

NEPSZAVA, newspaper of the Hungarian trade unions, begins with this very fact and states that "although several days have passed since the peculiar microphone test of Ronald Reagan, the world has still not been able to dismiss the words of the President. This is understandable as it is a unique thing for the leader of a world power to joke with the possibility of starting a nuclear world war".

The commentary in MAGYAR NEMZET ponders "which factor had a greater role in the latest Reagan blunder: political irresponsibility or psychology." It recalls that not everyone was surprised by Reagan's microphone test, many people believe of him that "he is an ideologist President who is guided by ideal, to be more exact fixed idea considerations instead of the practice of daily changing politics. The occurrence is worthy of consideration. It provides an example of what can happen if one of the leading great powers of the world is influenced by prejudices, and cannot or does not want to free itself from these."

U.S. Daily Cited

LD191042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST, an American daily, deals in another editorial with President Reagan's slip of the tongue which is qualified as a joke.

The paper returns to the question because since then Reagan has again referred to last week's microphone test during which he said he would order the bombing of Russian within 5 minutes. On his way to a cabinet meeting a few days ago, the President remarked that he would not give the order to bomb the Soviet Union at the cabinet talks. In connection with this, THE WASHINGTON POST asks: Does the President know the weight of his words? According to the editorial, it appears that Reagan is unaware of the significance of what he says.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL URGED

AU171017 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Budapest/ Vienna -- A group of Jewish peace activisits -- in an open letter published in the Hungarian Samizdad periodical HIRMONDO -- called for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Hungary and Israel which were broken off in 1967, and for unhindered tourist travel to and from Israel.

The members of the group oppose assimilation and call for intergration of the Jews, which, they say, guarantees the preservation of "values, spirit, and tradition." Loyalty to Hungary is compatible with Jewish solidairty, the letter goes on to say.

At the same time, there are indications in Hungary that the regime is encouraging the struggle against anti-Semitism. The subject of Jews is no longer taboo. In Budapest, a museum about the persecution of Jews has been reopened. Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, in the preface to his latest book on the subject, calls for the "opening of a frank discussion." In the past few months, it has become easier for Israelis to travel to Hungary.

At the recent commemorative ceremonies on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Holocaust, a self-assured Jewish community presented itself to the public. The anniversary also provided the occasion for the publication of a number of books about Hungarian Jews.

CONFERENCE ON HUNGARIAN JEWRY BEGINS 15 AUGUST

AU171104 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Aug 84 p 4

[MTI report]

[Text] A scientific conference entitled "Hungarian Jewry in the 20th Century" began at the Institute of Historical Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 15 August. The 2-day conference, in which scientists from Israel are also taking part, is discussing issues of Jewry and anti-Semitism.

The meeting was opened by Academician Gyorgy Ranki, deputy director of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Institute of Historical Sciences. He said that the 40th anniversary of one of our history's most severe tragedies, the deportation of Hungarian Jewry, provides a good opportunity for historical science to try to digest the history of the Hungarian Holocaust. In order to achieve this, however, we must take into consideration all the economic, social, political, and spiritual processes of that era, including the role of Hungarian Jewry, he stressed.

After the opening speech, Peter Hanak, doctor of historical sciences, lectured in on assimilation and the Jewish question in the era of dualism. In connection with this, Karoly Voros, doctor of historical sciences, discussed the social structure of Budapest Jewry in the second half of the 19th century. Then Ferenc Mucsi, candidate, gave a lecture entitled "Debate on the Jewish Question During World War I". Nathaniel Katzburg, professor of the University of Bar-Ilan in Ramat-Gan, described the connection between anti-Semitism and the anti-Jewish laws. Candidate Laszlo Varga's lecture, "Antisemitism and the Impasse of Assimilation Between the Two World Wars," was heard. Yehuda Don, professor at the University of Bar-Ilan, analyzed the economic effects of the anti-Jewish laws.

Following this, Gyula Juhasz, doctor of historical sciences, spoke about Hungarian intellectual life and the persecution of Jews. Miklos Laczko, doctor in historical sciences, gave a lecture on "Hungarian Jewish Writers and the Jewish Question Between the Two World Wars." The first day of the conference ended with discussion on the lectures heard.

MARJAI, ECONOMIC LEADERS DEPART FOR PRC VISIT

LD190839 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, has left for China at the invitation of the vice chairman of the State Council of China. Jozsef Marjai will hold talks with the leaders in Beijing about relations between the two countries, primarily the possibilities for developing economic and technological-scientific cooperation and increasing the exchange of goods. The deputy chairman of the government is accompanied on his tour by several economic leaders, among them Bela Csendes, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; Andras Gabor, chairman of the Hungarian-Chinese Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation and deputy minister of industry; and Tamas Beck, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY TALKS WITH USSR CONCLUDE

Nemeth Receives Kostandov

AU171221 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, received on 15 August Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, who is on an official visit to Hungary.

In a friendly meeting held in a cordial atmosphere, they exchanged views on current issues in the multifaceted Hungarian-Soviet relations and on the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Ivan Aboimov, temporary charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest.

Development of Cooperation

LD171746 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Soviet chemical industry talks concluded Friday with a plenary meeting in parliament building and the adoption of a promemoria. The negotiating groups were headed by Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Soviet Deputy Premier Leonid Kostandov.

The parties stressed the outstanding importance of chemical industry and chemical machinery production in the national economies of both countries. They decided to assess and specify the areas where cooperation, which is already very significant, can be further developed in the next five-year plan term, and in the long run until the year 2000, on the basis of the cooperation trends determined at the June 1984 CMEA summit and the agreements reached at the top-level Hungarian-Soviet meeting last year. The discussants agreed also that in order to satisfy the demands of the national economies at the highest technical standard they will coordinate mutual deliveries, development and investments and jointly utilize research and design capacities. These points will be observed at coordination of plans for the next five-year term.

The deputy prime ministers agreed on preparations for the delivery by Hungary of chemcial machinery, equipment and turn-key plants for the Soviet Union and Hungarian participation in the reconstruction of Soviet chemical plants.

Evaluating bilateral agreements in the chemical industry the parties established that these serve the interests of both parties and provide suitable bases for the deepening of contacts between the industries of the two countries. Today Hungary is the biggest pharmaceutical and plant protective supplier of the Soviet Union. Great importance was attached to agreements and the mutual utilization of experiences in the field of chemical industry design.

Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, met Leonid Kostandov in his office. The vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers held talks with Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, and Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi. The Soviet visitors held discussions with officials of the Ministry of Industry and the National Planning Office and visited some chemical plants.

The Soviet delegation led by Leonid Kostandov left Hungary on Friday.

LAKATOS ON PEACE BY NEGOTIATION, ECONOMICS

LD181516 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI) -- "The 1980's have presented new political, economic and social challenges for the Hungarian people, and this trial of strength lies in how soon we can take efficient and realistic action," writes Erno Lakatos, department head of the HSWP Central Committee, on the occasion of the August 20 national holiday in a German-language article carried in the Saturday issue of the DAILY NEWS/NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN.

The article goes on to say that the well-known occurrences on the basis of which the external conditions of the country's development have become unfavourable as compared to the preceeding decade, and that the activity of extremist, anti-progress circles making efforts to attain world power has made the international political atmosphere more tense. "However, every member state of the Warsaw Treaty, including Hungary, rejects the upsetting of the global military balance of power. We are followers of settling the debated issues through negotiations, as this is the only way we see the future of our peoples and assurance of their peaceful building work", states Erno Lakatos.

Regarding the economy he states that "our main target is to preserve its external and internal balance. In this interest we have to continue the structural transformation of our economy, and increase the efficiency of production to meet world market demands. An indispensable condition for assuring balance is to increase economic export activity.

"These tasks urge us to think over our situation, and establish political conditions for further modernizing the methods of the economy and the economic management system", runs the article. "In close connection with our economic development, we are working on further developing socialist democracy."

In conclusion Erno Lakatos points out:

"A comprehensive, understandable programme covering all fields of life and enjoying the support of masses is indispensable for social-scale work. Preparing and approving such a programme and political mobilization for its implementation will be the task of the 13th Congress of the HSWP, to convene next year".

ENTERPRISE OPERATING AT DEFICIT TO BE LIQUIDATED

AU171729 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] The minister of industry has decided in favor of liquidating the Office Machinery and Precision Engineering Enterprise because the economic operation of the enterprise cannot be ensured. The enterprise has been operating at a deficit for a long time has fallen behind in technical development, its production has often been interrupted, and it is in considerable debt. External circumstances have also played a role; the world recession hurt the enterprise, and the severe conditions of the regulations made its situation increasingly difficult. The enterprise could not adjust to the new requirements.

Nor did changing the director in 1982 help the unfavorable situation; this act was unable to improve the organization of production and could not create the conditions for the renewal of the production structure and the improvement of management. Because the efforts were unsuccessful, an economic rehabilitation process was begun in the first month of this year. A ministerial commissioner was also appointed to remedy the situation. However, production continued to deteriorate in the course of the rehabilitation process.

The Ministry of Industry considers it a positive fact that all branches of the enterprise now under liquidation will be taken over by an enterprise experienced in precision engineering; thus, the professional knowledge of the workers will serve the enterprise well, the installations will become the basis for further development, and, in given situations, the new enterprise will be able to count on the liquidated enterprise's clientele.

Events Leading to Liquidation

AU171747 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 14 August on page 5 carries a 2,000-word Katalin Bossanyi article entitled: "Why Has the IGV Been Liquidated? Reflection Over the Lessons of a Protracted Decision," on events leading up to the decision by the Economic Commission of the Hungarian Government to liquidate, "without a legal successor," the Office Machinery and Precision Engineering Enterprise [IGV] "since it has been unequivocally established that the enterprise economic activity cannot be stabilized." Its fate should have been decided years ago, without "repeated top-level intervention," but because this was not done, the affair, which has little political and social significance," has grown "almost into a political issue," an "issue of confidence toward decisionmakers and executors," says Bossanyi.

She reviews at length the "unfavorable processes" and reasons that were instrumental in the IGV's beginning to decline in 1978 and, in spite of numerous attempts to rehabilitate it, ending this year "owing considerable sums not only to its customers, but also to suppliers," and "not even having the money to pay wages."

In the meantime, "a debate was raging within the framework of an interportfolio committee on a method for a settlement," says Bossanyi. Two provincial units of IGV have been sold to other enterprises. However, while the National Planning Office, Price Office, and Ministry of Finance favored the liquidation of IGV without a legal successor, the Ministries of Industry and Foreign Trade supported its "discontinuation through its amalgamation with an organization well-provided with capital."

Both sides had their reasons for these positions. "The argumentation of the disputing sides -- their different viewpoints and differences of interest -- is understandable. What is unacceptable, and this was taken amiss by the government commission as well, is the fact that it was not possible to reach a compromise primarily taking the interests of the people's economy into consideration for such a long time," Bossanyi notes. She explains conditions under which, on the basis of a proposal by the Hungarian National Bank, the Medicor plant has purchased IGV's remaining units.

However, that is still not the end of the matter, continues Bossanyi. It has emerged that "there is not a precise legal decree that also clarifies details on the implementation of the liquidation," that, as far as the formal part of the settlement is concerned, the IGV's liquidation does not fit into enterprise law and leaves quite a few economic questions open as well; this calls for a "law regulating liquidation without a legal successor, one that suitably settles such affairs, which will presumably increase in the future," Bossanyi says, "obviating the need for government commissions to deal biannually with such local problems."

Bossanyi notes that "the Ministry of Industry is the executor of the entire liquidation procedure. Obviously, there may be considerations of prestige and tacit antipathies. Much more to the essence, however, is the fact that, as a representative of state property, a vocational portfolio has the legitimacy of ownership, but does not have the means for implementing decisions arising from this legitimacy. Therefore, one of the obvious lessons of the matter is that, in the further development of economic macromanagement, the competences, rights, and obligations of functional and vocational ministries must be delineated better than at present."

Bossanyi attributes the long delay in liquidating IGV to "uncertainty and misconstrued humanitarianism," continuing: "Let us not mince words. It is not only a declared principle of our economic policy, but also a principle applicable in practice that activities which are continuously losing propositions for a protracted period must be discontinued if this does not cause employment problems or upset basic supplies. This lies in the interests of us all, and there was and is a suitable political-social affirmation of this in the IGV case as well. However, this tardiness and bureaucracy in handling matters, repeatedly eluding responsibility, pointing the finger at each other, blocking information, and excluding the public from rightly following events elicit specific mistrust from those concerned and public opinion alike: Are we truly capable of consistently implementing an economic policy goal in the right direction? We cannot afford to have such doubt; therefore, in this sense, the IGV case must not repeat itself," Bossanyi concludes.

U.S. COURSE TOWARD POLAND LEADING NOWHERE

No Policy Shift

LD171912 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 17 Aug 84

[By PAP political commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, August 17 -- The course chosen by the Administration of the United States for its relations with Poland has led and is leading to nowhere. The political fiasco of U.S. intentions is clear. The hopes which were placed at the foundations of decisions aimed against Poland and the Polish people three years ago have proved abortive.

The analyses made at the White House lacked the minimum knowledge of Polish history, realities of the present situation, views of society. This is the question of erroneous assumptions and forecasts, which have been erroneous from the start.

What is incomparably more important is the fact of the ruthless, blunt handling of the norms of international law and agreed principles of international coexistence and cooperation such as: absolute respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs of other states, principle of mutual benefits, etc. These laws and principles are observed by Poland, and not observed by the U.S. either in relations with our state or with other states — and there are all too many examples for that.

The position of the Polish People's Republic's Government on the U.S.-voiced readiness to withdraw some anti-Polish restrictions, which was announced on August 16, tellingly demonstrates one more time the only possible platform for normalization of bilateral relations.

Particular elements of this platform have been known and reiterated for a long time. There is only one way -- to resign by the United States from the unrealistic and unfriendly policy towards our country.

The economic restrictions carry an unconcealed political objective. They are both a measure and an end in themselves. No one with a sober mind took President Reagan's argumentation about the intention of hurting the Polish Government at its face value. The author of the idea himself backed out later of this confusing argument, conceding that U.S. actions hurt above all the Polish people. The losses suffered by the people, the economy, the state -- the financial and moral losses -- are an unquestionable fact. This is the issue to be compensated for.

No shades of festering are to be found however in the position of the Government of the Polish People's Republic. In a clear way, once more it presents its reasons which cannot be denied justification. And the absence of festering is demonstrated by the readiness for talks on concrete, well-prepared issues.

But the reports flowing in from Washington over the past several weeks herald no shifts in the U.S. policy that would move it in the expected direction. This is proved by the statements on amnesty in Poland, at least.

On the margin of the words uttered in the White House and the U.S. Department of State it would be worthwhile to point out a certain interesting dependence. One can see here the will of the U.S. Government to adjust itself to the development of events, the need to wipe out the effects of deep disillusionment with the American policy, rather than the will to have a genuine normalization of relations with Poland.

Press Reacts to Announcement

LD181142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Now we reach for today's press. One of the main subjects in the papers is the Polish Government's position on the U.S. authorities' announcement of their readiness to lift some of the restrictions against Poland.

We demand, writes TRYBUNA LUDU, a return to the situation prior to the imposition of American restrictions against Poland. However, as yet the United States does not want to accept such a demand. They are trying to impose the following position on us: We withdraw some restrictions, but conditionally and depending on the development of the internal situation in Poland. It is not a realistic position. The United States give up its right to demand the abolition of all restrictions without linking that process to the internal situation in Poland.

These are not exaggerated demands, demands that go beyond the generally accepted principles of relations between two countries, emphasizes RZECZPOSPOLITA among others. It is rather a demand for normality, a demand for the application in policies regarding our state of only such norms of conduct as are obligatory in relations between two sovereign countries.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: Poland, therefore, emphatically demands an end to the constantly repeated attempts by the United States to interfere in our internal matters. It demands a return to normal trading conditions and to economic and financial cooperation, as well as compensation for damages caused by the policy of restrictions.

Demands Lifting of Sanctions

LD180832 Warsaw PAP in English 0719 GMT 18 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU carries a frontpage commentary entitled "The Only Way". Following are excerpts: "The consistence with which Poland repelled (U.S.) attacks on its sovereignty, has been reflected in a stance according to which any American restrictions towards Poland, based on an assessment of internal situation in this country, are unlawful.

"Our stance brings effects. More and more frequently opinions are being heard in Western states to the effect that the policy of restrictions has already proved its ineffectiveness. What is more, it is in the United States itself that a discussion has long been going on on whether it (the United States) is reaching goals it had determined while introducing the restrictions. The answer is entirely negative," opined the paper.

"Hence -- the partial and incomplete, but still some moves by the U.S. Administration in which, as the Polish Government document conveyed to the U.S. Government put it, 'we perceive a positive element'. This 'positive element' has not been granted to us. We won it through our own consistence," the paper pointed out.

"The United States should have found out, considering the hitherto experiences, that Poland would never give up what is her right: the demand to lift all restrictions without this process being linked to the internal situation in Poland.

"The adherence to the principle of respect for sovereignty and of non-interference in Poland's internal affairs is the only way to restore normal relations between the two countries," TRYBUNA concluded.

REAGAN REINTERPRETS POLISH HISTORY IN SPEECH

LD181833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan met representatives and political activists from Polish organizations and the Polish community in the United States at the White House. During the meeting, the President made a speech in which he gave his own interpretation of the history of Poland, Polish national uprisings, and particularly, recent internal events in our country, by presenting them as a sign of peoples' struggle against peoples' rule. Reagan also gave his own interpretation of the Yalta agreements, and said that they do not mean an approval of the political status quo in central Europe.

PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski writes that Reagan's meeting with representatives of Pole living in the United States has obviously been dictated by election considerations. By endeavoring to gain the votes of Poles in America, the President continues to play on the anticommunist attitude of many Polish activists in the United States. The meeting at the White House has become another opportunity to call upon the Polish people to struggle against the socialist system, and to incite the Polish community against the authorities and system of People's Poland.

Attacks Post War Order

LD182035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Editor Maksymilian Berezowski commentary]

[Text] President Reagan has received representatives of Polish expatriate organizations in the White House. Under the pretext of commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, he launched an attack on the postwar order in Europe, agreed upon with U.S. participation at the Yalta Conference in 1945. Asserting that the United States rejects the division of Europe into spheres of influence, Reagan actually exposed his own aspirations to expand the United States' sphere of influence.

In this context, people from Reagan's team recalled similar speeches by Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz which attempted to undermine the postwar order on our continent. Observers emphasize that although declarations cannot change anything, they do contribute, for the umpteenth time, toward straining East-West relations. This is especially true because, according to the White House, Reagan also has reservations about the Helsinki agreements of 9 years ago signed by U.S. President Gerald Ford.

All this, as well as the announcement that Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America are to step up their activities, make a mockery of the U.S. Administration's assurances that it will strive for constructive East-West relations. U.S. commentators have already focused their attention on this fact.

Declarations from the White House and the way in which Reagan's own staff interpreted his speech leave no doubt that attempts to interfere in Poland's and other socialist states' internal affairs continue to be the main factor in U.S. strategy. This, in turn, emphasizes the great extent to which it has a vested interest in fanning tensions, mistrust, and apprehensions.

REAGAN JOKE AROUSES WORLDWIDE CONCERN, COMMENT

AU171133 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Aug 84 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "Reagan 'Jokes...'"]

[Text] On Saturday, 11 August, President Reagan permitted himself, to put it mildly, to make a very strange joke. Before recording a radio statement, he literally said the following words:

"Fellow Americans! I am pleased to announce that I have just signed legislation outlawing Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes..."

The President's press spokesman explained that this was...a joke that was not meant for publication. However, the President's words were broadcast by two radio-television stations in the United States as well as by a radio-television station in the FRG, and a storm erupted....

The President's statement was immediately seized upon by his opponents, both in the United States and in other countries. Ronald Reagan's U.S. opponents from the Democratic Party interpreted the disastrous joke as an expression of his real views and wishes.

Karsten Voigt, the West German Social Democratic Party spokesman for foreign affairs, described the President's words as "horrifying" because it appears from them that Reagan's mind is filled with "irrational views toward his enemy" which stem from his "anti-Soviet biases," thus making Reagan an even greater threat to world peace than could have been expected from his gigantic arms program. The spokesman for the FRG "Greens" party described "the preverse joke of the President of the United States" as "blood-chilling to all sensible people." Even DIE WELT, the usually very pro-American, Springer-owned daily, felt compelled to write that "President Reagan has once more irritated everyone with his vague humor...."

It is rare that a politician's unfortunate and unwise joke causes such intense reaction from international public opinion. This is because it was not so much a reaction to the politician's very specific sense of humor, from a politician who permits himself to joke about the real threat of nuclear destruction, the greatest and the most horrifying threat to all nations, but, above all, a reaction to the fact that Ronald Reagan said something that can in principle be interpreted as being a real expression of his views and aims. It can be interpreted in principle, because that has been the foreign policy of the master of the White House. It was, after all, a result of this foreign policy that a dangerous worsening came about in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the likes of which we cannot recall during the past 25 years. It was, after all, during the term of office of this President that a terrified world learned that the Pentagon is preparing successive plans for a nuclear war against the Warsaw Pact states.

Walter Mondale, Reagan's rival in the election campaign, reminded us that in past years the President has spoken many times with great hatred toward the Soviet Union, and that this must have aroused concern both in the United States and in the whole world. Mondale also had the right to suppose that it is possible that Reagan "really thinks like that," and that there is really no need to explain to anyone "how awful the effects of such a way of thinking could be."

If, on the other hand, President Reagan's words were really only an expression of a difficult-to-understand jauntiness and a lack of political responsibility, then this also must arouse the deep concern of world public opinion and, above all, of public opinion in the United States and its allied NATO states, because this proof of lack of political responsibility was shown by a man who has the U.S. nuclear arsenals at his disposal, a man on whom the unleashing of the most terrible catastrophe in the history of our planet could depend. Can a man who is capable of making such jokes be entrusted with access to the proverbial trigger?

This must be considered, particularly since this man, quite apart from his jokes, has been pursuing this kind of foreign policy for the entire duration of his term of office....

Ferraro Reaction Noted

LD180859 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Rikhard Ovinnikov, Soviet envoy at the United Nations, has passed onto Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, the TASS statement on President Reagan's provocative, anti-Soviet joke, with the proposal that it be distributed as an official document of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. Reagan's joke continues to be the subject of many critical statements. Among others, Geraldine Ferraro, Democratic Party candidate for the U.S. vice presidency, has said, quote, The American people do not want to hear jokes about war, they want to see serious progress along the road to peace.

HONECKER NOTES GDR-FRG COOPERATION POTENTIAL

LD190843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] In an interview for the ADN agency, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, and BERLINER ZEITUNG, Erich Honecker stated that in GDR-FRG relations, there is potential for cooperation between the two states in various fields. He said progress is possible on condition that matters so far unresolved are settled. Among these are unfettered recognition of GDR citizenship and turning the permanent missions in Berlin and Bonn into embassies.

GLEMP REMARKS ON GERMAN MINORITY SPUR CONTROVERSY

FRG Policies Criticized

LD181354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] The FRG's Eastern policies -- that is, its relations with the socialist countries -- have come under a hail of criticism. Fine statements made in Bonn do not coincide with political practice. How does this apply to relations with Poland? I am putting this question to Andrzej Zychowicz. The German minority is being spoken of again in Bonn.

[Zychowicz] The affair of an alleged German minority is a subject constantly recurring in the propaganda of various political circles in the FRG. It cast a shadow on Polish-FRG relations at the time when the process of normalization following the signing of treaties between the two states was beginning, and it is having a negative bearing now on the possibility of improving these relations because it has become a factor played upon in official politics.

Last year, Alois Mertes, minister at the Chancellor's Office, spoke of a German minority in Poland, whereas several days ago -- as we have already discussed on the radio -- the foreign affairs spokesman of the coalition CSU, party the Bavarian splinter of the Christian Democrats, made a statement on this matter. I recall that, criticizing Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp's homily in Jasna Gora, he stated that over a million ethnic Germans reside in Poland who cannot enjoy many human rights. If these people are prohibited these fundamental rights, the CSU spokesman said in conclusion, they should be warranted German protection, that is, by the Government of the Federal Republic.

Words of the spokesman of one of the coalition parties carry certain weight and cannot be taken as an expression of personal position. The entire statement maintained a tone full of arrogance and was so arbitrary it was as if nothing had changed in Europe after World War II.

One more statement: The new president of the Federal Republic, Richard von Weizsaecker, in his interview for the American weekly NEWSWEEK, said that it would be unnatural for Germans to abandon their striving for a return to the kind of state that emerged in Europe in the 19th century — in other words, cravings for Bismark's and the kaiser's Reich. Against the background of these statements, how false seem the official reassurances coming from Bonn that the policies of the FRG are characterized by a desire for good-neighborly relations, that they strive for normalization in central Europe, and that any accusations leveled at Helmut Kohl's government alleging activities contrary to concluded treaties are unfounded.

FRG Officials' Attacks

LD181752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Revisionists in the FRG have lately had the audacity to launch attacks on Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland. Here is Jerzy Tepli's dispatch from Bonn:

Almost without exception, the central press reacted to Cardinal Jozef Glemp's address to the faithful in Czestochowa. Werner Marx, chairman of the Parliamentary Commission of Foreign Affairs and member of the CDU, said in an interview for a representative of Springer's DIE WELT that Cardinal Jozef Glemp made his statement under pressure from the Communist Party and the military dictatorship. The fact that the cardinal denied that a so-called German minority exists in Poland was, according to Werner Marx, cynical at the least coming from a dignitary of the church.

Herbert Czaja, chairman of the League of Expelled Germans and CDU deputy, reacted a great deal more sharply in a statement released to the press. He accused the cardinal of having insufficient knowledge of the proper national rights, and also charged him with illegally interfering in the German problem. At the same time, Herbert Czaja warned that this kind of ingratitude could have adverse effects on German aid for the church in Poland.

Rudolf Wollner, deputy chairman of the League of Expelled Germans, also made a statement to the press. Like Czaja, and in accordance with revisionist propaganda, he stubbornly affirms that a German minority does exist in Poland. However, he goes further in what can only be described as his arrogance: He recalls the millions of parcels sent by unidentified Germans to unidentified Poles, the German plans worth billions to prop up Polish agriculture and, at long last, the hospitality accorded to the Polish primate during his two visits to the FRG this year. This statement was headlined: Cardinal Glemp's Ingratitude for German Hospitality.

German Prelate Arrives

LD171317 Hamburg DPA in German 1142 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (DPA) -- The secretary of the Catholic German Bishops Conference, Prelate Wilhelm Schaetzler, arrived in Warsaw on Friday for a 2-day visit to Poland. He wants to discuss with Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp his controversial statements on the issue of the German ethnic minority. Asked whether he would make a statement on this on behalf of the German ethnic Conference, he told German correspondents at the airport that he has no such statement.

The primate's comments on Wednesday in Czestochowa must be viewed in the context of the entire sermon and against the background of Glemp's intentions. He is convinced that Cardinal Glemp did not depart from the line prescribed by the former primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. Talks serve the purpose of eliminating potential misunderstanding. Prelate Schaetzler returns to the Federal Republic on Sunday. His visit was not prompted by present developments, but was arranged months ago. This is Schaetzler's first visit to Poland since he took office as secretary of the Bishops Conference. Among other things, he intends to discuss project aid for Polish agriculture.

In Bonn, the German Bishops Conference referred to a statement by Cardinal Wyszynski in 1980 in relation to Glemp's controversial sermon. At the end of a visit by a delegation of the German Bishops Conference Wyszynski said: "Our principle concern is the church service and spiritual welfare, which are necessary for our compatiots living on German soil and for your countrymen living on Polish soil."

Polish newspapers extensively reported on Friday on critical reaction in the Federal Republic to Glemp's statements and quoted passages from the sermon in retranslation from the German. The primate's comments were apparently also a surprise to the Polish propagandists. Glemp had criticized the rulings on German citizenship and called into question the existence of a German minority in Poland.

Glemp Explains Sermon

LD191325 Hamburg DPA in German 1145 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug (DPA) -- Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of the Polish Catholic Church, has explained to the German bishops the motives that led to his controversial remarks about the German minority in Poland, made in a sermon at Czestochowa on 15 August. He handed a letter addressed to the chairman of the German Bishops Conference to Prelate Wilhelm Schaetzler, secretary of the German Episcopate, who returned to the Federal Republic on Sunday after a 2-day visit to Poland. Schaetzler had visited Glemp at his holiday resort in Zakopane. Schaetzler refused to give details of the letter before his departure from Warsaw as the letter should first be read by the addressee [as received]. During a 3-hour talk, Glemp explained that his sermon was not concerned with political questions, but pastoral considerations, Schaetzler said in a talk with German journalists in Warsaw. Glemp made very complimentary remarks about his recent trip to Germany, during which he was repeatedly confronted with enquiries about German-language pastoral care. However, he also received a number of hostile letters and repeatedly has been confronted with the statistics on 1.2 million ethnic Germans allegedly still living in Poland.

According to Schaetzler, Glemp said that he would adopt the same line as his late predecessor, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, who promised in 1980 to arrange pastoral care for Germans living on Polish territory. The intention is to improve the methods of this pastoral care. However, the question of the number of German speakers requiring special pastoral care is not a matter for politicians.

In Glemp's view, Schaetzler opined, politico-legal concepts cannot be applied to the pastoral care situation. Speculation that Glemp's remarks bowed to pressure from the political leadership was rejected by Prelate Anojzy Orzulik, spokesman for the Polish Episcopate, who argued that the church does nothing as a result of pressure or propaganda or at the behest of rulers.

CPSU GROUP MEETS MOKRZYSZCZAK, ENDS VISIT

LD191512 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 18 -- A five-strong group of Soviet workers -- members of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission ended their visit to Poland today. It was the first group of Soviet workers, members of the CPSU central authorities, who came to this country under a cooperation agreement between the PUWP and CPSU.

On the last day of the visit the delegation was received by alternate member of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak. During the talk the Soviet guests expressed their satisfaction at the possibility to visit Poland and to directly acquaint themselves with the problems of the fraternal nation.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak informed the Soviet workers about main directions and forms of the PUWP CC work. Much attention was paid to the exchange of views on practical forms of party work, on maintaining by the Central Committe of direct contacts with basic party organizations and workers' communities and holding consultations on the most significant decisions.

MIELUS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU161829 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 13 Aug 84 p 4

[Interview given in Katowice by Karol Mielus, departmental head of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and chairman of the Katowice Club for Economic Cooperation With the USSR, to Roman Przeciszewski: "Partnership for the Future"; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Przeciszewski] What is the purpose of the club that you run?

[Mielus] The Club for Economic Cooperation With the USSR, which is now affiliated with 60 Katowice Voivodship enterprises that export to the Soviet Union, was set up by the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. It was natural for us to do so, because it is always easier to act in unison than individually. Briefly speaking, the club's tasks are to provide information about the Soviet market, to exchange experience about the methods of entering this market and staying in it, to study its tastes, and to negotiate prices. Every good businessman must have such data, but it is very difficult to obtain if you act single-handedly.

[Przeciszewski] Are enterprises interested in the Soviet market? Many myths and rumors still continue to circulate concerning this....

[Mielus] Club membership is voluntary, and no attempts are made to induce any enterprise to join or to become interested in exporting to the USSR. Still, the interest in this export market is growing and provides an answer to every question and doubt concerning the profitability of economic cooperation and, in particular, of trade with the USSR.

The fact is that this cooperation and trade have to be evaluated as a whole and not in detail as some people consciously do, wishing to stir emotions or to put a question mark on the profitability of Polish-Soviet cooperation. The truth is that no enterprise is able to assert that it is a loser in exporting to the USSR. It cannot be a loser because the minister of foreign trade has certain funds to countervail the losses caused by the difference between the prime costs and the selling price. One produce has to be subsidized, but another brings profit. Such a trading principle is valid worldwide.

[Przeciszewski] This means that the issue should be viewed from the angle of the state budget....

[Mielus] Certainly because only then is it evident whether an export line is profitable. To the homespun economists who persist in their doubts and even publicize them, I would put this question: If exports to the USSR are unprofitable as a whole, what sense would there be in maintaining them? Unprofitable exports would merely deepen the crisis in an illogical way. But what is the true situation? Why do not those doubting Thomases realize that we buy Soviet crude oil for rubles and at prices below the world average? Do they realize how many dollars we would have to spend to pay for the 13 million metric tons of crude oil, for almost 80 percent of our imported iron ore, and for almost 70 percent of our imported cotton?

[Przeciszewski] Could you supply specific figures on Katowice Voivodship's exports to the USSR?

[Mielus] In 1982 the value of Katowice Voivodship's exports to the USSR amounted to Z41.5 billion, in 1983 to Z64 billion, and this year it should amount to Z72-Z73 billion. The increase is obvious, even though inflation makes comparisons difficult. We export solid fuels and products of metallurgical, electroengineering, and electronic industries.

[Przeciszewski] Some people say that the socialist countries are less exacting and that therefore exporting enterprises are not as concerned with the modernity, quality, and other virtues of products...

[Mielus] This is nonsense! Less stringent requirements are out of the question! You should bear in mind that there is competition among CEMA countries and that it is easy to lose a market through laxity. I know our Soviet partner very well, and I know the occasions on which he refused shoddy products sent in by the enterprises who had chosen the line of least resistance in turning out their products. You should know that we have lost the Soviet market for many cosmetics, chemicals, and sanitary products because of their bad quality. At one time our Pollena exported toothpaste to the USSR, but now Soviet toothpaste is a dainty bit in our internal export shops....

[Przeciszewski] What benefits do you see for your voivodship in the Polish-Soviet long-term plan for cooperation?

[Mielus] Katowice has cooperated for years with Donetsk and is already benefitting. I am sure it will be possible to achieve more in this regard, especially in the areas that are characteristic for our regions. For example, we told the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society that we want to meet with a representative of the Donetsk building trade to discuss housing and industrial construction in the mining areas. We also want to exchange experience in the technology and methods of constructing new mines. Work to improve the performance of the metallurgical industry, including the technology of smelting, processing, rolling, and stamping would also be useful. We want to do this by exchanges not involving convertible currencies. This is a great opportunity for our region.

136,331 PEOPLE BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY TO DATE

LD171829 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] So far, 136,331 people have benefited from the amnesty, including 532 suspected of, charged with, or convicted of political offenses.

WROCLAW SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS ACCEPT AMNESTY

NC171612 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 17 (AFP)-- Twenty-four clandestine Solidarity activists have accepted the government's amnesty in the Wroclaw area of southeastern Poland and surrendered to police, the local communist party newspaper, GAZETA ROBTONICZA, said today.

The militants, the paper said, declared "they had taken part in illegal activities but had decided to surrender because they lacked wide popular support and because of the growing social stability." They were questioned and released, the paper said.

A total of 93 militants have surrendered under the amnesty approved by the Polish parliament on July 21, according to official figures. The amnesty provides for charges to be dropped in exchange for a full confession and a pledge to abstain from further anti-government activities.

WALESA MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY, KOR LEADERS

NC181643 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Aug 18, (AFP) -- Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa is quietly meeting Polish dissident leaders as they are released from prison under amnesty, and says they are planning tactics to continue the fight for union freedom together.

All those he had met had expressed their loyalty to him, and shared the "same analysis" of the current situation in Poland, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Mr. Walesa told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"We have decided to follow the same path together," Mr. Walesa said yesterday after meeting Adam Michnik, one of our KOR (Workers' Self Defence Committee) leaders released under the amnesty.

He still had to meet another KOR figure, Jacek Kuron and former Solidarity leaders Jan Rulewski and Marian Jurczyk. "After that, I will have seen all those with whom we will continue to fight, and I think that before the end of the month we will be able to work out a strategy for the near future."

To those impatient at the current calm in Poland, following the initial euphoria roused by the amnesty, Mr. Walesa said it was "perhaps a not very spectacular period," but it was necessary.

The Solidarity and KOR leaders released under the amnesty announced last month, many of whom had been in prison for up to three years, will need time to readjust to life outside, and to analyse the situation in Poland created by the amnesty, Mr. Walesa said.

The former leader of the banned Solidarity trade union has given himself six months to sit back and take stock of the amnesty's effects, partly, he said, to see whether it would be followed by a spate of re-arrests.

A total of 652 political detainees, including 11 opposition leaders, seven from Solidarity and four from KOR, plus regional chiefs of the banned independent trade union have been released under the amnesty.

Mr. Walesa indicated his meeting with Mr. Kuron, co-founder of KOR and Solidarity's adviser during its legal period, before it was banned after the declaration of martial law in December 1981, would be particularly important because he was counting on KOR leaders to give Solidarity its "second wind".

He said of the KOR members: "They are theoreticians but they are very useful. They have ideas and are quick to analyse things. We need to perfect our strategy."

RULEWSKI TOLD TO STOP MAKING PUBLIC SPEECHES

NC201013 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Jan Rulewski, one of seven Solidarity leaders recently released under an amnesty, was today sternly told by the Public Prosecutor's Office in Bydgoszcz, north-west Poland, to stop making public speeches, he said today.

Mr Rulewski is the first of Poland's 600 recently freed political prisoners to be given such a formal warning.

Last week he spoke after a church service in Bydgoszcz, and the public prosecutor, in an hour-long meeting with him this morning, notified him he was "banned from ever entering a church in future," Mr Rulewski told an AFP reporter. "You must work and keep your mouth shut, because you can also involve the others."

He spent two-and-half years in prison awaiting trial on charges of "plotting against the state," and was released on August 10.

STATE COUNCIL DEPUTY CHAIRMAN TOMAL DIES

LD182133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Council of State, outstanding statesman and politician, and an active participant in the peasant movement, died in Warsaw on Saturday evening. During the occupation he fought in the peasant batallion in Pinczow district. From 1964 to 1973 he was a member of the ZSL Supreme Presidium, and from 1973 to 1981 he was deputy chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. From 1969 until 1976 he was deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Since 1964 Zdislaw Tomal was a Sejm deputy, and since 1976 he was deputy chairman of the Council of State. The deceased had received numerous state orders.

SCINTEIA COVERS RETURN OF OLYMPIC TEAM

AU161443 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 15 August on pages 1 and 5 reports the return of the Romanian Olympic team from the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

SCINTEIA, on page 1, carries a 500-word cable to RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu from the Romanian Olympic Team, which was also reported by Bucharest AGERPRES at 1832 GMT on 14 August, on "the discharging of the entrusted mission to credibly and in dignity represent Romanian sports, to contribute to better acquaintance and rapprochement among the young people and sports people of the entire world, to the development of friendship and collaboration among all peoples, to the defense of peace on our planet."

SCINTEIA also includes an approximately 1000-word item on page 5 above which is a wide-angle photo of the Olympic team. The item begins with a report on the arrival of the Romanian team at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on 14 August, also reported by Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1836 GMT on 14 August; quoted statements from five Romanian athletes who won gold medals, and from the gymnastics coach are included. Representative of these statements is that by Ecaterina Szabo, gold medal winner in gymnastics, who says: "We, Nadia Comaneci's followers on the Romanian women's team, are happy to have successfully fulfilled our duty and to bring home so much happiness to our beloved people. We have been told that here, at home, moving moments were watched on television, when, for example, Romania's anthem was played after the victories we achieved there, far from home. I express my gratitude for the training I received from early childhood, and express my gratitude to our beloved leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and make a solemn pledge to work ceaselessly to win new trophies and to bring athletic glory to my wonderful country, Socialist Romania." SCINTEIA concludes this item with a 150-word report on commentaries on the Romanian athletes' performances in the Olympics that have appeared in French media, citing the French newspaper L'EQUIPE to the effect that these results were "stupendous."

BUCHAREST REPORTS POLISH REPLY TO U.S. OFFER

AU182050 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] PAP announces that the Government of the PPR has sent a note to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw stating the Polish position concerning the decision of U.S. authorities to cancel certain restrictions against Poland. The document stresses that the Polish Government considers this decision a positive step and agrees to participate without preconditions in intergovernmental negotiations on such concrete issues as air links and scientific cooperation between the two countries. Likewise, PAP adds, the Government of the PPR resolutely requests the lifting of all restrictions, an end to all kinds of interference, and the adoption of measures to compensate for losses caused by the U.S. policy of restrictions. Only thus can one ensure the normalization of Polish-U.S. relations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER 17 AUG

AU171741 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/8/1984 -- On August 17 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, at Snagov, Federal Counsellor Pierre Aubert, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of Switzerland who is paying an official visit to Romania.

During the interview that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere the sides discussed questions related to the development of the good Romanian-Swiss relations. The sides agreed that further possibilities must be analysed to lead to a greater growth of the economic exchanges upon balanced bases, and to the setting up of a governmental framework apt to provide expansion of the collaboration between the two countries in construction of industrial units on third markets, to mutual benefit.

The sides also approached certain major aspects of the international life, highlighting that the stance of the two countries were identical or very close. The sides pointed out that the first problem was to stop the arms race, the nuclear arming in particular, to remove the danger of a war in Europe and to provide a policy of peace and detente.

Mentioning the good collaboration between the two countries in the preparations of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation, of the Madrid reunion and of the Stockholm conference, the sides expressed the resolve to intensify and expand the collaboration between the two countries in the field of international relations. They brought forth the need for all the states to work to halt the arms race, to provide peace and security in our continent and throughout the world.

During the interview the sides singled out the need for peaceful, negotiated solutions to all the states of tension and conflict. At the same time they reasserted the stance of Romania and Switzerland on the importance of solving the problems of the developing countries, inclusive of a general solution to the foreign debt issue, the setting in of the new interstate relations upon equitable bases, the setting up of a new international economic order. Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, participated.

Andrei, Aubert Conclude Talks

AU181355 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1242 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/8/1984 -- The talks between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Federal Counsellor Pierre Aubert, head of Federal Foreign Affairs Department of Switzerland, concluded in Bucharest on Saturday August 18. The two minister examined a series of measures related to the development of trade and economic cooperation, in third markets included.

Following the exchange of views on the international situation, it was agreed to strengthen collaboration between the two countries for the promotion of a policy of peace and disarmament in Europe and the world over, of cooperation between Romania and Switzerland at various international fora, particularly at the Stockholm conference.

CEAUSESCU OPENS BUCHAREST ECONOMIC EXHIBITION

AU200720 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0628 GMT on 20 August carries a 32-minute live relay from the Bucharest "SCINTEIA Square" Exhibition Complex on the "official opening of an exhibition on Romania's socioeconomic development" organized on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 23 August 1944 "antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation," Romania's national day. According to the announcer, "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and other party-state leaders" arrive at the exhibition site and are warmly welcomed by the exhibition officials and Bucharest working people present there.

The official ceremony is opened by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, who greets Ceausescu, and then speaks in general terms about socioeconomic achievements attained by Romania in the past 40 years.

At 0641 GMT, Dascalescu "respectfully asks Comrade Nicolae Ceasuescu to inaugurate this jubilee exhibition," following which Ceausescu is reported to cut the ribbon of the exhibition. The announcer then says that President Nicolae Ceausescu and his entourage begin visiting various exhibition stands, which display "high quality products of all the national economic branches." The announcer proceeds to describe various industrial and agricultural products displayed at the exhibition, extolling at length President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to all achievements attained by Romania since its liberation 40 years ago. The announcer concludes his report by saying that "President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit continues." The live relay ends at 0700 GMT, without Ceausescu speaking.

SCINTEIA OBSERVES AFGHANISTAN'S NATIONAL DAY

AU191410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1004 GMT 19 Aug 84

["The Romanian Press on the Independence Day of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/1984 — The Romanian people follows with interest and sympathy the efforts that the Afghan people led by the People's Democratic Party makes to build a new life, an editorial note in SCINTEIA of August 19 shows in observance of the event. Friendship and cooperation have been developing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan founded on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. Romania is known to have always supported a political negotiated settlement of the problems of Afghanistan, the finding of a solution to ensure Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence, put an end to all outside interference, provide conditions for the Afghan people to solve its own problems raised by the democratic economic and social development on the path of progress, as it wishes.

Romania views the deepening of Romanian-Afghan ties as meeting the interests of both countries and peoples, of international peace and understanding, the newspaper winds up.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO GREEK DAILY

AU181354 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/8/1984 — On August 18, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Snagov Constantine Galanopoulos, special envoy of the Greek TA NEA daily, to whom he granted an interview.

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ENVOYS — Bucharest AGERPRES 17/8/984 -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received successively on August 17 at Snagov the ambassadors of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Adrien Mansvelt, and of the Mali Republic, Moussa Coulibaly, who paid farewell calls on ending their mission to Romania. Cordial talks took place on the occasion between the Romanian head of state and the respective ambassadors. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1505 GMT 17 Aug 84 AU]

REAGAN REJECTS YALTA SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

AU201015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1049 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, 19 Aug -- Immediately before the Republican convention which begins tommorow in Dallas, Texas, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the party leader, received a large group of Americans of Polish origin in the White House, in order to pay tribute to the "hitherto unknown heroes" of the Polish resistance movement during World War II. As part of the election campaign, in which American Poles may pull considerable weight in how the voters decide, and on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, President Reagan spoke about "unyielding American support for peace and democracy" to a 120-strong delegation of Polish Americans. He accused the opponents of the administration's sharp course in East-West relations of weakness for advocating the advancement of dialogue between the two superpowers without preconditions.

The American President, as he put it in the course of the election campaign on the eve of the Republican convention, said that the United States "rejects any interpretation of the Yalta agreement that implies American acceptance of the division of Europe into spheres of interest." On the contrary, Ronald Reagan added, the United States sees in Yalta "a guarantee for establishing full independence" in the countries liberated by the victory over the Third Reich and for "making free and democratic elections possible" in them. He had in mind the Soviet allies in the Warsaw Pact above all.

According to a report by the Soviet news agency TASS, which, however, has not been carried by American news agencies, Moscow sharply denounces the latest statements by President Reagan. His position, TASS points out, is identical with the requests to change borders in Europe, as proposed by "revanchists of all colors in West Germany." In Moscow's assessment, Reagan's speech to the delegation of Polish Americans "clearly indicates" where "the source of support for militarism and revanchist tendencies" in West Europe lies.

U.S. REACTION TO USSR-KUWAITI ARMS DEAL EXAMINED

LD171532 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Foreign affairs commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] The agreement for Soviet deliveries of military equipment to Kuwait, which was signed during the Kuwaiti defense minister's recent visit to Moscow, is the theme of numerous commentaries in the world press and diplomatic circles. Particular concern over this agreement is felt in Washington, where there is fear of Soviet penetration into that part of the world. There is also fear that the Soviet Union may learn details about U.S. weapons that Kuwait possesses and steps are already under consideration to prevent this.

The value of the Soviet-Kuwaiti agreement is assessed at $400 million. Kuwait asked for and received antiaircraft missiles, radar and electronic equipment, which is supposed to give its oil installations complete protection against any possible Iranian bombing. Before the talks with the Soviet Union, Kuwait first asked the United States for arms, but did not get any. It is true that Reagan's administration was inclined to sell Kuwait the arms it wanted, but Congress opposed it.

Congressional opposition to deliveries of modern arms to Kuwait is attributed to both the energetic opposition of the pro-Israeli lobby as well as to the Reagan administration's insufficient efforts to support the Kuwaiti request, as it did in the case of Saudi Arabia, which received the arms and equipment it wanted despite Israeli opposition.

There are indications that a similar arrangement will also be reached between the Soviet Union and Jordan. Talks have already been held in this connection and there is no reason, with the exception of possible Syrian opposition, why Soviet arms and equipment should not be delivered to Jordan.

A question asked in connection with the Soviet-Kuwaiti agreement is whether and to what extent the sale of Soviet arms will influence the conditions in the Gulf and the balance of power in that part of the world. It is more than obvious that the United States is both astonished and worried, but this cannot explain, let alone excuse, the suspicion it harbors toward Kuwait, a nonaligned country whose right to buy the arms it needs cannot be denied by anyone. As for the fear of Soviet penetration of that part of the world, there is no reason why the countries of the Gulf should be any more worried than by the U.S. presence there; particularly with the possibility of U.S. intervention if there is a blockade of the Hormuz Strait, and with the current involvement by some Western countries in minesweeping operations in the Red Sea. For instance, a Kuwaiti paper said recently that there was justified suspicion that it was in fact the United States which laid mines in the Red Sea, which naturally has not been proved, and it is dubious whether the perpetrators of this latest form of terrorism will ever be found. Whatever the case, the claim by the Al-Jihad organization that it laid 192 mines hardly deserves serious consideration, because minelaying is a complex technical operation which, despite its so-called claim, that organization is incapable of carrying out.

However, let us return to the Soviet-Kuwaiti agreement or, in other words, possible U.S. reaction. Washington's first reaction points to the conclusion that if the United States believes the Soviet-Kuwaiti arms arrangement damages U.S. interests in that part of the world, it will most likely stop any further deliveries of arms to Kuwait, and the possibility of cooler relations between the two countries should not be excluded. Should this happen, increased Soviet-U.S. rivalry in that part of the world would be impossible to avoid and its consequences could be far-reaching.

DELO CITES INTRA-GERMAN RELATIONS, HONECKER VISIT

AU181407 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 11 August on page 20 carries a 2,500-word article by Anton Rupnik, "German-German Relations Under Sharp Criticism from Moscow: Will Honecker Be Allowed To Fly to Frankfurt?" in which he discusses the planned Honecker visit to the FRG, and says that "this time the Germans on both sides would like to continue their talks, but this has obviously begun to greatly disturb others. Especially those in Moscow." Rupnik reports Lev Bezymenskiy's PRAVDA article and says that Berlin "immediately knew what it meant," but NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reprinted not only PRAVDA's "bitter lesson," but an article from NEPSZAVA immediately afterward. "The differences in the vocabulary and the general political tone could not be made more explicit than in the way they were presented in the two almost simultaneous articles from Moscow and Budapest." Rupnik notes:

"While the avuncular voice from Moscow warningly demands that German-German relations be subordinated to the whole (to wit, Soviet-American quarrels and threats), the voice of incessant attempts at a dialogue from Budapest demands an exactly opposite policy, of exploiting every opportunity for statemen's contacts between the East and West so that something worse might not come about. And that worse can only come from Moscow or Washington."

Wondering "what has been happening lately between the German states to make Moscow decide to publicly reprimand Berlin," Rupnik reviews German relations since Willy Brandt initiated his Eastern policy, and says:

"Directly during the preparations for Honecker's visit to the FRG, some additional details occurred between the two German states, and they obviously caused new suspicions in the Kremlin. What does it mean when the GDR suddenly allows tens of thousands of its citizens to emigrate to the FRG? Where do the concessions of East Berlin lead to when it perceptibly reduces the obligatory quota of its currency that FRG visitors must buy? Is all this not making concessions for the sake of the new loan of almost $1 billion to which the Bonn cabinet has just given its blessing and which the Western Deutsche Bank has approved to the Eastern Handelsbank der DDR? And in general: How is it possible that the Germans on each side indulge themselves in all this while the relations between Moscow and Washington are constantly deteriorating? How can this illogicality be explained to the allies? How can one maintain the proper atmosphere in the Soviet Union and in the camp and talk about the increasingly aggressive crusade of Reagan's American imperialism against the East?

"There are plenty of such very awkward questions without satisfactory explanations, let alone logical answers. The German-German courting has obviously become for Moscow the chief 'spielverderber' [German for "spoilsport"], the one who disturbs bloc discipline."

Noting that Moscow quickly showed that it "had not just let off a trial ballon of warning" in Bezymenskiy's article, because PRAVDA carried another "unsigned, which means official, warning," Rupnik concludes his article with the following remarks:

"In Bonn and in West, people are now very busy speculating who on which side may be among the doves and who among the hawks. They like to rank Ustinov and Gromyko. Soviet ministers for defense and foreign affairs, among the latter. Guesses about the real power of Erich Honecker as SED first secretary and president of the GDR State Council are also spreading in the West. Will such 'Western policy' endanger him? Before he is to go to the FRG at the end of September, he is, according to advance plans, also to go to Moscow for consultations. This Kremlin visit by Honecker will obviously show whether he will push through his line of maintaining intensive contacts with the West in the Eastern camp. Of course, in this respect he is getting more and more support from Budapest, Bucharest, and also, in their own way, from Sofia and Warsaw."

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH SUKRIJA

LD171651 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 17 Aug (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today on Brioni with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA- [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and People's Republic of Angola, who is staying in our country for a holiday as a guest of the SFRY Presidency. In the friendly atmosphere of the talks, they positively assessed the development of cooperation between the LCY and the MPLA-Labor Party and of our two friendly and nonaligned countries. Both sides confirmed their determination to further promote that cooperation.

The two presidents informed each other of the domestic activities of their respective parties. Ali Sukrija pointed out the LCY's activity in the implementation of the Long-Term Policy of Economic Stabilization and the further consolidation of socialist self-management.

He dwelt in particular on the results of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and on questions of the realization of the LC's leading role in the political system of socialist self-management. Views were exchanged on the international situation, in particular, the development of events in southern Africa. There was also mention of the problems of international economic relations, especially the position of the developing countries. Attention was drawn to the need for the Nonaligned Movement to even more actively participate in overcoming the unfavorable trends in international political and economic relations.

Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arranged a luncheon for his guest from friendly Angola. On this occasion, the two presidents exchanged formal toasts.

Received By Spiljak

LD191510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, had a meeting on Brioni today with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and People's Republic of Angola. In a very friendly and cordial atmosphere, Mika Spiljak and Dos Santos exchanged views on topical questions of international relations of interest to both sides. They also discussed the domestic activity of the LCY and the MPLA-Labor Party.

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN MEETS WITH SREBRIC, BJELAJAC

AU170636 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received Willian Hayden, Australian minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official return visit to Yugoslavia.

During a lengthy talk, the interlocutors exchanged opinions on the problems of excessive debts of developing countries and international economic relations in general. The close stands of the two countries were expressed on this occasion.

Also discussed were specific opportunities for the further advancement of mutually useful forms of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia, and Australia and hindrances to such a development in economic relations were pointed out.

Responding to the interest expressed by his guest from Australia, the vice president of the FEC explained the concept of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization of the Yugoslav economy.

Stojan Bjelajac, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, received Minister Hayden today and acquainted him with the foundations of our Assembly system with legislative procedure, and with decisionmaking in the Assembly chambers. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the cooperation to date between the parliaments of Yugoslavia and Australia in both the bilateral and international spheres.

This morning Minister William Hayden and his wife visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid flowers at President Tito's tomb.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD132224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2120 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife gave a formal dinner at the villa at Dedinje this evening in honor of William Hayden, Australian minister of foreign affairs, and his wife. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts appropriate to the occasion.

Addressing his guest, Raif Dizdarevic stated that the visit by the Australian minister of foreign affairs and the joint effort to promote cooperation between the two countries are taking place at a time when the world needs cooperation and good relations among countries more than anything else. The world is experiencing very difficult times, when exacerbation has replaced dialogue and when there is confrontation instead of detente. Instead of disarmament there is arming, and instead of the differences between developing and developed countries being reduced, there is a widening of the gap between them. Instead of the strengthening of independence, autonomy and progress of every country, today the world faces cnslaughts against the principles of independence and noninterference.

The federal secretary added that the present situation in the world can only be changed by collective efforts to promote general world cooperation, agreement-reaching, dialogue and negotiated resolution of problems and creation of conditions for the economic development of all. Every country can make its contribution in this direction. Yugoslavia and Australia do this by promoting mutual cooperation. "We are together here today to do just this," Raif Dizdarevic said. "We have already done so in the course of the first round of talks."

It is with good reason that we want to develop friendly relations and cooperation with Australia, Raif Dizdarevic stressed, adding that in the talks today all issues were discussed openly and specifically as with friends.

Raif Dizdarevic then recalled that more than 300,000 people of Yugoslav origins are living in Australia today. They are a factor of friendship between the two countries. The Yugoslav-Australian talks have focused on the development of cooperation and relations in every sphere, and reference was also made to that which could threaten these relations. The Yugoslav side, the federal secretary stressed, will continue to make efforts aimed at strengthening cooperation and eliminating everything that could hinder good relations. At the end of his toast, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that the visit by William Hayden, Australian minister of foreign affairs, will be a valuable contribution to the promotion of relations between the two countries.

SUKOVIC'S L.A. TOUR FOCUSES ON FOREIGN DEBTS

LD181212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 18 (TANJUG) -- The problem of the developing countries' foreign debts was in the focus of the talks during a Yugoslav delegation's recent visits to Venezuela, Mexico and Ecuador, head of the Yugoslav delegation and Federal Vice-Premier Mijat Sukovic has stated to TANJUG.

The foreign debt payments, as set out in the talks, represent one of the greatest difficulties facing not only the debtor-countries but also the world as a whole.

For as long as the interest rates are high and the repayment periods short, the developing countries will not be able to repay their debts without sacrificing their own development. Debt payments under the existing conditions not only mean a drop in the standard of living but in the case of many debtor-countries they also threaten the very existential needs of the population, Sukovic said. Unless more favourable debt payment terms are provided, as set out in the talks, deeper economic and social disruptions in debtor-countries will be unavoidable, Yugoslav Federal Vice-Premier Sukovic said.

The Yugoslav delegation and its hosts agree that the negative repercussions of the existing situation have already affected the developed countries too and could endanger the overall existing international financial system, Sukovic set out.

It was mutually assessed in the talks in Mexico, Venezuela and Ecuador that conditions now exist for an international coordination of the developing countries' debt-rescheduling efforts, he said. The common stands and efforts of the developing debtor-countries would considerably strengthen the negotiating position of each individual debtor-country in relation to the creditors, Yugoslav Federal Vice-Premier Mijat Sukovic stressed.

PCI'S PAJETTA MEETS DOLANC, RIBICIC, OTHERS

LD182108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the PCI Directorate, who is on vacation in Slovenia, had talks last night with Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the SFRY Presidency. Gian Carlo Pajetta also had talks with Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; with France Popit, LCY Central Committee member and president of the Slovene Presidency; and with Stefan Korosec, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium.

The talks concerned cooperation between the LCY and the PCI and topical social issues that Communists in the SFRY and in Italy encounter, as well as topical international issues. Gian Carlo Pajetta also visited the Jesenice Iron Works.

DRAGOSAVAC RECEIVES PCI DIRECTORATE MEMBER

LD182112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Dubrovnik today with Renato Zangheri, member of the PCI Directorate, who arrived in our country yesterday for a short vacation. The cordial and comradely talks, which were also attended by Ivica Kera, president of the Kubrovnik municipal conference of the Croat LC concerned further cooperation between the LCY and the PCI as well as topical issues in the sphere of international relations.

MILITIAMAN ON ILLEGAL BORDER-CROSSING ATTEMPT

AU191841 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 19 August within the "Sunday at 10" program, carries a 10-minute feature by Damjan Macura entitled "The Open But Guarded Border" on the occassion of 15 August, Border Guards Day.

The feature includes an interview with the head of the Kranjska Gora militia unit, who talks about a case of a foreigner who tried to cross the Yugoslav-Austrian border illegally with a view to finding work in Austria. When asked whether they had any such case lately, he says that they "had, for instance, the case with a family of Czechs who tried to cross the border." The reporter asks how, and the militia head answers: "They tried to pass on foot, with small childrem and knapsacks. People saw them going along the road leading toward the border and reported it. When we went to check that, they admitted that they wanted to cross the border. We caught them in that attempt, that is, caught and warned them and brought them back to Yugoslavia, to theplace they were spending their holidays."

PAPER ON CHANGING BULGARIAN VIEWS OF MACEDONIA

AU171645 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 11 Aug 84 p 3

[Vlado Ivanovski article: "Documents, Facts, Evidence: A Proclamation and a Different Voice"]

[Excerpts] This year again, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Ilinden Uprising, all possible means were used in Bulgaria to "prove" the Bulgarian nature of the uprising and to Bulgarianize the prominent organizers and leaders of the Macedonian national liberation movement. This was also recently done by the director of the National Museum of History of Bulgaria.

On this occasion, we have no intention of entering into polemics with him and with his views and assessments of certain historical events. It makes one wonder, however, that he is not acquainted with the proclamation of December 1941 issued by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party under the title "For Freedom, Equality, and Self-Determination of Macedonia," a document that is kept precisely in his institution.

Positions

In December 1941, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party issued a proclamation under the title "For Freedom, Equality, the Self-Determination of Macedonia." How did this document happen to be issued? The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party acted on the request of the Communist International to adopt a position in connection with the self-determination of the Macedonian people, and in December 1941, issued the proclamation. In addition to an extensive introductory part, which, in a way, unmasks the Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia and, in this connection, speaks about the importance of the anti-fascist resistance in the territory of Yugoslavia, which in the view of the Bulgarian Workers Party constitutes a direct support for the Soviet Union, the proclamation says the following in connection with Macedonia and the Macedonian people:

Admission

"Now as in the past, you have no political and cultural freedom."

In this part of the proclamation, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party unequivocally points out the fact that with the occupation of the Vardar Macedonia in April 1941, the Macedonian people did not gain any political or cultural freedom.

This part of the proclamation talks about the identity and authenticity of the Macedonian people, and this conclusion is confirmed with the following sentence, which, among other things, says: "The Bulgarian fascists and chauvinists coerce you to call yourself Macedonian Bulgarians, and they persecute you if you declare that you are Macedonian." This means that the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party was making a clear distinction between what is meant and represented by the Bulgarian people, Bulgarian fascism, and Bulgarian chauvinism on the one hand, and what is meant by and what is the Macedonian people.

Speaking about the Ilinden Uprising, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party categorically asserts in its proclamation that Ilinden and the Ilinden Uprising are Macedonian, and calls on the old, still living generations of the Ilinden Uprising participants to confirm this.

In conclusion, we may sum up that the following three elements stand out throughout the proclamation: the authenticity and individuality of the Macedonian people; the Macedonian nature of the Ilinden Uprising and of the leaders of the uprising.

However, the position of the Bulgarian Workers Party leadership in the following war years, and particularly after the war, underwent a serious change, and this was confirmed by the direct interference of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party in the work of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in Macedonia, which was fully manifested after the second session of the Anit-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOK) at the end of November 1943 in Jajce, when the Macedonian people were victorious in their struggle for the first time in their history and were confirmed as an equal member with other peoples of Yugoslavia within a democratic, Federal Yugoslavia. At that time, a declaration of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front under the title "About the Macedonian Question" expressed completely opposite views on the Macedonian question, disputing the right of the Macedonian people to self-determination. All this opposes the views expressed by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers Party in its proclamation of December 1941. In any case, it is an obvious example how easily and frequently Sofia has changed its own positions, views, and principles.

6-MONTH ECONOMIC DATA INDICATES TURNAROUND

LD181718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 18 Aug 84

[By Boze Rafajlovic]

[Text] Belgrade, August 18 (TANJUG) -- Overall economic trends in the first six months of this year indicate that a turnaround has been initiated in the revival of economic activities. But sharp inflationary trends warn of new dangers for the general stabilization of the Yugoslav economy.

The above is the assessment of experts and anaylsts who underline that the economy has reacted favourably to the lifting of the price freeze, the chief measure taken by the government at the beginning of May this year. The lifting of the price freeze, as statistics show, has paved the way for an overall rise in production of 4.7 percent compared to the same six-month period last year.

Optimistic forecasts for successful economic activities throughout the entire year are based also on data showing a further growth of production in July and August, and bumper crops including an abundant bread grain harvest reaped in the last weeks of the summer which are not included in the six-month figures.

The complete figures pertaining to the harvest have not yet been collected but it is already known that 1984 has been a "record year" for wheat with high average yields per hectare (over 6 tonnes) and that food imports will not be necessary this and next year. The mazine crop has produced similar results.

Foreign trade results in the six-month period were also favourable. The trade deficit was reduced by 886 million dollars (from the first half of 1983) to 537.8 million. In July the current payments account showed a surplus instead of a deficit.

Exports in the first 6 months of this year rose by about 5 percent (30 percent to the developed countries) but imports also recorded a decrease, a fact which may cause a shortage of raw materials and semi-manufactures. Unfortunately, trade with the developing countries fell by about 17 percent which is not in keeping with the targets in promoting cooperation with this economic grouping.

Unfavourable trends, however, were recorded in the sector of prices. Following a five-month freeze and the first wave of price rises in June, inflation in July reached its highest monthly rate ever -- 8.8 percent. Endeavours to curb spiralling prices by curtailing bank loans to those producers who fan inflation gave only partial results. The government is therefore drafting a new act which will liberalize prices, allowing the great majority to be formed according to laws of supply and demand. But the price act will also provide for mechanisms to protect consumers by way of self-management compacts between producers and major consumers. This will probably mean the abandoning of administrative measures by the state in the sector of prices.

Liberalization is also characteristic of efforts to secure a greater inflow of foreign capital. Preparations are under way for a parliamentary debate on a government-drafted law on foreign investments which is to provide more facilities and eliminate obstacles to greater foreign investments in the form of joint ventures. Also in preparation is the first law on so-called "customs zones" which is designed to enable the setting up of duty-free zones. This law would also allow the duty-free importation of equipment not manufactured in the country and needed for production earmarked for export.

Problems related to economic stabilization were discussed recently at a joint session of the state and party presidencies. The session noted that, despite great difficulties, regular payment of debts falling due this year has been ensured. Foreign liquidity, it is underscored, should facilitate general economic revival.

COURT BANS BOOK CARRYING GOJKO DJOGO'S POEMS

AU171531 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 84 p 12

[M.P. report]

[Text] Belgrade -- At a repeat trial held on Wednesday [8 August], the Criminal Bench of the Belgrade District Court, presided over by Vesna Brasic, handed down a decision banning the distribution of the "White Book" published by Rastko Zakic and Dragan Antic from Belgrade and printed by Tehnobeograd.

The book was banned for carrying poems by Gojko Djogo which had been subject to court bans before, that is, for violating the Law on Public Information and the Law on Preventing Misuse of Freedom of the Press and Other Forms of Information.